CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,428—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 11, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O B	27 0
Glentromie	25 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th May.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st May.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91. about
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 8th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Ballon	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
1st May 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th June, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.

S. S. "SULTAN," 100 A. 1. 2,736 Tons, Captain R. COLLIN, will sail as above on or about the 12th May. Has splendid accommodation for cabin passengers. Fare Rs. 300. For passage apply to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co., Elphinstone Circle or

VISRAM, EBRAHIM & Co.,
Owners.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 13th May, and the

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 16th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 10th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th May 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN DRUMMOND	2939	N. Harrison	10th May.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2951	E. Worfolk	29th May.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For rates of Passage, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3330	16th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Reid	3135	30th ,,

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct. Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th April, 1891

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for Messrs, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA-WATER GODOWNS are completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; they are, therefore, in a position to supply their Constituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.

The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating, and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.

To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.

AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, *to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles*, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the Gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient aeration of the water.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Oso	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N. B.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome Corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMS, BACON, AND CHEESE.
JUST ARRIVED BY S.S. "SUTLEJ."

	Cash. Rs. a.		Cash Rs. a.
HAMS in Canvas, 9 to 16lbs. per lb.	0 13	CHEESE, Double Gloster per lb.	0 12
,, Boneless, cooked, 4lb. tins ,,	1 5	BACON in Cut ,,	0 13
,, Lunch per tin	1 3	Do, in Tins ,,	1 0

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.
NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs. a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18 8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim	13 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13 8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13 8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13 8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin, Infantry and Cavalry Pattern	20 0
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, Cover Khakee Drill, Infantry and Cavalry Pattern	18 8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes	14 8

LADIES'

	Rs. a.
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13 8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15 8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn	14 8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Per doz. Quarts, cash Rs. 11; credit Rs. 12-8.
,, Pints, ,, Rs. 6-4; ,, Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. Half-bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Half-bots Rs. a.
HERMITAGE per doz	21 0	11 8	23 8	13 0
HOCK (Goulbourn) ,,	17 0	9 8	19 0	10 8
HOCK (Riesling) ,,	19 0	10 8	21 0	11 8

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENT'S WHITE KID GLOVES.

TWO BUTTONS,

RS. 1-12 per pair.

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, HOSIERS. BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THE "CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF PERTH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, (Naptha,) and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th May, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEWSPAPERS
FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from
Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., Bombay;
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta;
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

AN INVALUABLE REFERENCE-BOOK FOR MEDICAL MEN.

JUST PUBLISHED.
NEW (1891) EDITION OF
THE PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPOEIA.

THE *TIMES OF INDIA* (May 2, 1891) says:—

"A new edition of this admirable little work, much improved and enlarged and brought up to date, has just been issued by Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld. It is one of the handiest and most complete manuals of its kind that has yet been issued, and it should prove of the greatest value to those to whom it is specially addressed."

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND RE-WRITTEN—450 Pages.
Limp Roan, Pocket Size, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

Awarded Silver Medal for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

"SALISBURYS."

	Rs. a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8

"IMPERIALS."

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 per box	2 0

"MAYOS."

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5½ inches long per box of 100	3 8

"BEACONSFIELDS"

Are manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100.

No.	1—4½	inches long... per box	3 0
,,	2—4	,, ... ,,	2 12
,,	3—3½	,, (thin)... ,,	2 8

Our new Factory, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
Head Office,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MACIVOR CHARTERED S. S. "PEVERIL" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KARACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for Delivery Order within 3 days of Steamer's arrival. In default, no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 8th May 1891. Agents.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST REGULAR NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLYING HOUSE IN INDIA.

THE following Newspapers are SPARE for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY :—

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Mitchel's Maritimes Register.
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N.B.—SPECIAL TERMS AND FACILITY TO LIBRARIES, CLUBS, MESSES, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTES. SAFETY AND REGULARITY OF SUPPLIES GUARANTEED.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMASJI SORABJI & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWS AGENTS, &c.
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the DUNCAN DOCK CAISSON built of teak and partly copper fastened, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, through Registered Post up to 1 p.m., gunfire, of Wednesday, the 20th May 1891, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. The Cais-on will be sold for breaking up as it now stands in the Dock.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Constructor's Office in the Dockyard during office hours.

4. Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, May 8, 1891.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS .....Rs. 4 0 Per 100
TRABUCOS..... " 3 12 "
COQUETAS..... " 3 8 "

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1 .....Rs. 4 0 Per 100
" 2 ..... " 3 12 "
" 3 ..... " 3 8 "

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
VERY CHOICE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of PANDU LAKSHMAN SAKRE, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

(Khoja) RAHIMBHAI HEMRAJ, the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th Day of May in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE.
The 7th Day of May, 1891.

Mr. J. C. CAMA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.,

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

COTTAGE PIANO, FOR SALE—Excellent Boudoir over-strung Piano by Soundy & Co., almost new. Cost Rs. 660. Offers? Address "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BUILD CHER PERSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

RECEIVED, Keyless Watches for Walking Sticks or for Umbrellas. In German Silver cases, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. In Silver cases Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. In Gold cases Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. and 3-5 p.m.

TO BE LET—A fully furnished Bungalow at Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 165 per month. Accommodation for three Bachelors. Apply to G. W. ROUGHTON.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, a good CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply to the "NATIONAL BANK."

WANTED, by a High School, in Ahmedabad, a HEAD MASTER, Hindu preferred, who must be a Graduate. Apply to "318," care of this Paper, with copies of testimonials, and state salary expected.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BISCUITS prepared with MELLIN'S FOOD. Suitable for Invalids and Infants. Prepared only by J. PEARSE and Co., at their own Factory, in Bombay, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

TO LET.—Two lovely BUNGALOWS, Khandala, close to station, charming scenery. Apply CUMOO SULLEMAN.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Rooms large, airy, and open to the sea Breeze Terms moderate.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Meadow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

GENT'S GLOVES, WHITE KID, (Paris make) 2 Buttons. Guaranteed very soft. Excellent quality. Per Pair Rs. 2.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER, GUNGADEEN" a lay of IND.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

J. BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS; Collard and Collard Pianos, and Pianos by all the best makers at low prices for cash.—33, Rampart Row, Bombay S. ROSE & Co.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. S. Reporter Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dahur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A B MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use another brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 219, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the Town and Island of Bombay are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND RENT for 1890-91, in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.

N. B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M. on all week days except SATURDAY, and 12-30 P.M. on SATURDAY.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Assistant Collector.
Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st May, 1891.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is APPOINTED ACTING SECRETARY of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and the BUSINESS of the Company will be carried on as hitherto at the Company's Office in Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board,
G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, May 1st, 1891.

NOTICE.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 12,410·82 c. ft. of TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS and FLOOR BOARDS required for the construction of Broad Gauge Railway Wagons in Nagpur will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to noon of the 1st June, 1891, and will then be opened by him in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. The Timber to be seasoned and sound, cut perfectly straight and square and to be free from knots, flaws, or cracks, sizes of scantlings and Boards, and terms and condition of tender along with forms of tender may be obtained from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted. They should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for Teakwood Scantlings for Bengal-Nagpur Railway."

5. Tenders without earnest-money of Rs. 500 will not be attended to.

6. In the event of contractors failing to take up their Contracts after their tenders have been accepted their earnest deposit will be confiscated.

7. The Agent and Chief Engineer reserves to himself the power of rejecting any tender without assigning a reason, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. A. ANDERSON,
for Agent and Chief Engineer,
Nagpur, dated 4th May, 1891.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 600 CAST IRON SOCKETS C and 600 SOLE PLATES C will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon of MONDAY, the 18th of May, 1891, and will be submitted to and decided upon by the Director General of Telegraphs.

The Director General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.

Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Superintendent of Stores, Government Telegraphs.
Alipore, Calcutta, 25th April, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khotwaly, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 416 OF 1889.

ISMAIL DAWOOD of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Wada, in House No. 38-40, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

VS

GOOLAM MAHOMED DAWOOD YOUSOOF DAWOOD, and MAHOMED DAWOOD, sons, SAIBAI, widow, and AMABAI, daughter of Dawood Sulaman, deceased, and KASUM AHMEDJEE, KHADEEJABAI and RUSOOLBAI, son and daughters of the late FATMABAI, daughter of the late DAWOOD SULAMAN since deceased, minors by their guardian ad litem the said first defendant GOOLAM MAHOMED DAWOOD, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Wada, in house No. 50-52, outside the Fort of Bombay, MAHOMED HOOSSEINJEE, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chukla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and Sulaman Yousoof Rundara, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road near Khetwady outside the Fort of Bombay..Defendants

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the eighth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Dawoodbhai Sulamanjee, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the Ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 4th Day of May, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets (Rs. 2) except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Baranagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S

SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Baranagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OVERLAND SUMMARY will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF

Curtains, Foolkaries, Purdahs, &c., &c. Sold at a Bargain to make room for FRESH STOCK. Prices very moderate.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,

7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent	Discount on 20,000. per cent
Buckinghams.....	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1....	35	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2....	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3....	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	21

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel) .	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

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CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

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TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

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Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Canoe LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Coe and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL..... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

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LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

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F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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J. BUCHAN,
Manager

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

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"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

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APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

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CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

FOR SALE.

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6-INCH CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, with 2 standards, pulley, foot valve, and strainer, very little used and in purfect order
Price Rs. 350. Apply to.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Inquest, Tower Tragedy, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—Baghdad (s), from Busreh; Tanjore (s), Jeddah; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Bramham (s), Sovona. Yesterday:—Lindula (s), from Calcutta; Aspatria (s), Cardiff; Assam (s), Aden; and Sarmatia (s), Port Said.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 9th:—Bisagno (s), for Hongkong; Inchulva (s), Dunkirk; Braunfels (s), Hamburg; Persian Prince (s), and Kapurthala (s), Karachi; Peninsular (s), London, &c.; and Huzara (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Alfoin (s), for Bangkok, &c.; Singapore (s), Genoa, &c.; Brindisi (s), Shanghai; Pemba (s), Persian Gulf; Clan Drummond (s), and Labourdonnais (s), Marseilles; and I. M. S. Canning, Aden.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Peveril entered the dock on Friday and the s. s. Fazilka on Saturday, and the s. s. Braunfels and Huzara left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. of St. John left the dock on Friday and the s. s. Bisagno and Inchulva on Saturday.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 2nd May, 1891, shows an aggregate increase of Rs. 3,17,168, in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 18th April, 1891, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1890, of 649,778 maunds and Rs. 71,549 in the earnings.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING A BOMBAY MERCHANT.—In the report of this case, which appeared in Saturday's issue, it was stated, "the complainant admitted that the main portion of the intelligence had been got by him from one Mr. Dunnett," whereas it ought to have read Mr. Durant.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.—Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Joshi of the Revenue Department of the Secretariat, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Kingsmill as Superintendent of the Government Central Press. Mr. Joshi has been long in the Secretariat, and had once held the acting appointment of Superintendent during Mr. Kingsmill's absence. He took charge of his new duties on Saturday.

THE BAI SAKARBAI HOSPITAL.—On the first of April last, there were 122 bullocks, 47 horses, and 8 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dishaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of April 78 bullocks, 38 horses, and 17 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 105 bullocks, 35 horses, and 11 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 4 cases among bullocks, 2 cases among horses, and 2 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT PAREL.—On Saturday morning, Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy-Corner, held an inquest at Delisle Road, Parel, touching the death of Rustomjee Nowrojee Mistry, who was run over and killed by a railway train, at Parel, on the night of Friday last. The circumstances under which Rustomjee was run over by the train have already been reported in these columns. The jury, after recording the evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, on Saturday, at Parel, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Dholee, aged 30 years, wife of one Purshotam, a carpenter, living at Bhendi Bazar. About eight days ago the deceased was removing a *chatee* of rice from the fire-place, when her *saree* accidentally caught fire, and she was burnt all over her body, from the effects of which she died, on Friday last. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquiry at Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba, regarding the death of Gungaram Gunput, a Hindu lad, aged 11 years, living with his uncle, at Lower Colaba. On Saturday afternoon the deceased jumped off a cart, when his *dhotar* was entangled in the wheels, and he fell, one of the wheels of the cart passing over his body. He was seriously injured internally, and died yesterday morning. The jury returned a vedict of accidental death.

PROFESSOR LAWRENCE THE ÆRONAUT IN BOMBAY.—Professor Lawrence, an æronaut, who has appeared with success in Java, America, and Australia, met with a most disappointing reception on Saturday afternoon when he was announced to make a balloon ascent and parachute descent in Bombay. Only a few hundred spectators assembled within the enclosure at Chinchpoogly, the result being that the "professor" refused to ascend, stating that provided he got two or three thousand spectators to patronise him, he would go up on Wednesday, or make a moonlight ascent some evening.

ACCIDENTS.—Last night, Taja Cumal, a reckla-driver, was admitted to the J. J. Hospital suffering from serious burns on his body. Taja was seated on his reckla when he accidentally fell into a pot of burning lime. The man is now lying in a precarious state in the Hospital, and very little hope is entertained of his recovery.—Rama Narayen, a mill-hand, was taken to the J. J. Hospital last night from the Sunderdass Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, at Tardeo. Rama was working in the mill yesterday, when he was accidentally caught in the machinery and one of his arms was crushed.

LADIES' SOCIAL GATHERINGS.—In accordance with the time-honoured custon in Hindu families, at this season of the year, when *parda* ladies' afternoon gatherings are held for *halad kunkoo* Mrs. Manickbai Balcrushnarao Bhaskerjee Pitale Barodekar invited large number of European, Parsee, and Mahomedan ladies, such as more or less could converse in any of the Vernacular languages, to join her parties, which continued for several days last week. The ladies spent these agreeable evenings in making new acquaintances and in conversation. This is certainly a quiet step in advance in social reform. A band, harmonium, and piano added to the pleasures of the evenings. The distribution of sweetmeats, flowers, &c., brought these unions to a happy close.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Luxuman Mahadu, a Hindu lad, aged 17 years, living with his father at Nowrojee Hill, Doongree. About twelve days ago deceased was employed as a carpenter at Butcher's Island at a pier under construction there. About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning Luximon and the other workmen stopped work for their meals. An hour afterwards they returned to their work, and not finding the deceased, a labourer, named Gunnu, went in search of him, when a *chatee* belonging to the deceased was found lying on the bank of an open tank. A fisherman was sent into the tank, and he brought out the dead body of Luximon. The body of the deceased was brought down to Bombay and removed to the morgue. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Gaupat Nagoojee, aged 28. The deceased was formerly an assistant apothecary, in the employ of the Berar and Nagpore Railway, and had been charged with the theft of certain clothes belonging to the hospital, for which he was sentenced to six months imprisonment. He came to Bombay in February last, and was temporarily engaged as a compounder in the J. J. Hospital. He was greatly in debt, and one of his relatives, named Luximan, always remonstrated with him for his extravagant habits. He frequently said that he would commit suicide, because he was tired of life. On Friday last he swallowed some hydrocynic acid. He was afterwards found dead, and a cup of the acid was also found lying near him. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the tramway prizes:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow Line	Down	2	C252827
Special Line	Down	½	C559677

	Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special	Line Down	2	C285249
Green	„ Up	„	C222625
Blue	„ „	„	C031037
Yellow	„ „	1½	C280425
Brown	„ „	„	C057445
Red	„ Down	„	C045901
Green	„ Up	1	E040964
„	„ Down	„	D941274
Brown	„ Up	„	D243039
Lavender	„ „	„	D028675
Red	„ Down	„	C684089
„	„ „	„	C673168
„	„ „	„	C667740
Special	„ Up	½	C459250
Green	„ Down	„	C235724

"CAMILLE."—Some sensation has, says the *Weekly Register*, been created in Brisbane by the incidents connected with the performance of *Camille* by Mr. Charrington's company. The acting Governor, Sir Arthur Palmer, had consented to attend, and a large and brilliant audience filled the theatre. After the fall of the curtain of the first act, Mr. Charrington came forward and read the following letter received by the manager:—"Government House, Brisbane. Sir,—I have to inform you that Sir Arthur Palmer will not be present this evening at the Theatre Royal. His Excellency, having read the book in which the play Camille is written, objects to be present with ladies at a play of its character.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. D. H. Palmer, A.D.C." If our memory does not play us false, Camille was one of the highly sensational pieces which the distinguished artistes, lately amongst us, Mrs. Brown Potter and Mr. Bellew, produced on the boards of the Novelty for the delectation of a Bombay audience during Passion-tide. All honour to the acting Governor of Queensland for this tribute to morality and public decency.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

DARING DACOITY IN NASIK DISTRICT.—A correspondent writes:—Fifteen men armed with guns, swords, and clubs broke into the house, at midnight, of one Roopchand Motichand Marwari, at Saigaon, Taluka Yeola, Zilla Nasik, on 17th November last, and carried away property including cash, ornaments, &c., valued at Rs. 1,000, also injured the owner, his mother, and others of the house with sword cuts. It is worth noting that Police Inspector, Khan Saheb Cassim Khan Dehelvi, assisted by chief constables Byramsha N Gustadji of Nandgaum, and Sitaram Gungadhar of Yeola, worked most assiduously in this case, and have succeeded at last in apprehending, in foreign territory, *viz.*, Nizam's dominions, where it is ever so difficult to obtain information, all the offenders with their arms, and most of the stolen property. The Sessions Judge of Nasik, Mr. M. Baker, in disposing of the case, has made a note to the effect that great credit was due to the inquiring officers, and it is now to be seen in what shape they are to be rewarded for their labours, which extended from November last to the present time. Of the 15 dacoits, 14 are Bheels and 1, a Mhar. Eight have been convicted and sentenced, each to seven years' transportation, while seven have been discharged.

A HINDU WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.—The re-marriage of Bai Divalibai, aged 21, a widowed daughter of Shri Krishna Bechar Trivadi, with Chugganlal Laksmidalla, aged 35, both Khedval Brahmins of Umreth, was celebrated on Saturday evening, at the Widow Remarriage Hall of Mr. Madhavdass Rughnathdass, Girgaum, before a party of the advocates of social reform amongst the Hindus. Bai Divalibai had been a widow for the last eleven years. She was first married when only five years of age, and at the tender age of eleven, when she hardly knew the relation of husband and wife, she lost her husband. She would have continued in her miserable state of widowhood, had not Mr. and Mrs. Madhavdass found a husband for her. Being grieved at her position, she appealed to Mr. Madhavdass, who at once set to find a husband for her. Chuggaulal, a widower, came forward to marry Bai Devalibai, and by the consent of the parties, their marriage was celebrated on Saturday evening last. This is not the first instance of re-marriage among the Khedval Brahmin caste, which had begun to recognise the rights of women. The first re-marriage among this caste took place only eight months ago, since when there has been now seven re-marriages in this caste. After the usual ceremony had been performed by a Hindu priest, the party dispersed with the distribution of flowers. Amongst those present were: Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, Emma Brainer Ryder, Maganlal U. Bhat, Purshotam N. Davdev, Runchhordas P. Dhru, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, S. R. Bhandarkar, Krishnarao B. Wagle, Varajrai Santokrai Desai, Gokuldass Kandass Parekh, Anna Martand Joshi, &c.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

DOUBLES.

		1st Ties.	2nd Ties.	3rd Ties.	Final Tie.
Forman MacCartie	+ ½ 15	Bye			
Gray Proctor	+ ½ 15	Bye			
Arundel Boggs	+ 15	Bye			
Reid Jacob	+ ½ 15				
Chatterton Brooks	+ ½ 15				
Charmichael Alexander	+15 and ½ 15	Bye			
Orr Symes	+ ½ 15	Bye			
Fowler Anderson	+15 and ½ 15	Bye			
Clark Doherty	+15 and ½ 15	Bye			

1st Ties to be played off by the 12th May.
2nd „ „ „ 18th May.
3rd „ „ „ 21st May.
Final Tie „ „ on 23rd May (Saturday)

SINGLES.

	1st Ties.	2nd Ties.	3rd Ties.	4th Ties.	Final Tie.
Arundel	Bye				
Clark	Bye				
Owen	Bye				
Alexander	Bye				
Brooks	Bye				
Anderson					
Chatterton					
Forman					
Reid					
Carmichael					
Orr					
Padday					
Doherty					
Levick					
Murdoch					
Munro	Bye				
Proctor	Bye				
Boggs	Bye				
Gray	Bye				
Symes	Bye				
Fowler	Bye				

1st Ties to be played off by the 14th May.
2nd Ties „ „ „ 20th May.
3rd Ties „ „ „ 26th May.
4th Ties „ „ „ 28th May.
Final Tie „ „ on the 30th May.

The Handicap points can be seen on the Gymkhana Notice Board.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

At the Small Causes Court on Saturday, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the case of Harichund Pudamjee against Byramjee Pestonjee Mehta and another, came on for hearing. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the complainant. Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, of the firm of Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared for the first defendant.

This suit was filed by the plaintiff against the defendants to recover the sum of Rs. 600, being the amount said to be due by the defendants to the plaintiff for work done by the plaintiff for and on behalf of the defendants and for services rendered by him to them as a surveyor in connection with the erection of a Government store-shed at Waree Bunder, which the defendants had contracted to build. Rs. 600 were ascertained and put down at the rate of 5 per cent. on the work of Rs. 12,000 said to have been done by the defendants.

Mr. Pestonjee, on behalf of the first defendant, submitted that the plaintiff was a partner of his client, but not a paid surveyor as stated by him. Mr. Pestonjee stated that the plaintiff was at first employed as a surveyor on the temporary staff in the Executive Engineer's office, and that on his services being dispensed with, the defendants, through the intervention of certain friends, took him into partnership with them. Several witnesses were examined and certain letters of the plaintiff to the defendants were put in to show that he was a partner and not a paid surveyor.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff and one of his witnesses gave evidence to prove that the defendants had engaged Harichand as a surveyor. The defendants had also produced evidence to show that the plaintiff was their partner and was not engaged by them as a paid surveyor. His Honour had weighed well all the evidence, and he was inclined to believe the evidence produced on behalf of the defendants. But leaving aside the oral statements, his Honour said there was documentary evidence which proved that the plaintiff was a partner of the defendants. The letters written by the plaintiff to the defendants also proved the partnership between the parties. His Honour, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

IN accordance with a report submitted by the Port Officer of Bombay to Government, regarding a collision between the s. s. Savitri and the Port Trust barge Curlew, that occurred in Bombay harbour, on the 23rd of April, a special Marine Court of Enquiry has been fixed by Government to investigate the affairs In a resolution issued from the Marine Depart, on the 8th instant, Mr. Charles Phillip Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as President, with Captain William Potts, Dock Superintendent of the British India Steam Navigaton Company, and Captain Charles F. Preston, Commanders Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Malwa, have been directed to conduct an investigation at the Esplanade Police Courts, under section 7, clause 1 of the Indian Merchants Shipping Act 5 of 1884. The Court will sit on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at twelve noon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Very Rev. James Hayes, Rector of the Church of the Jesuit Fathers in Farm Street, has, says the *Weekly Register*, renounced the dignity of Archbishop of Bombay. His request to be relieved of the onerous charge and its attendant honours, was met by the objection of the Portuguese Government that, as he was *de facto* Archbishop elect, the Court of Lisbon could not take any fresh step unless he sent in his renunciation. This reply, which, from the nature of things, was long in coming, Father Hayes at once answered by a prompt and hearty renunciation. The long route which such official matters require to traverse, brought back the tardy, but welcome, news of the King of Portugal's acceptance of the resignation only on Friday evening, the 10th ult.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar has ratified the General Act of the Brussels Conference.

THE Duke of Argyll has written a letter to a correspondent, in which he says, with reference to the late accidental division on the Opium question:—"My observation and experience is that when the House of Commons undertakes to interfere directly in the government of India, it generally acts with a maximum of good intentions, but with a minimum of knowledge. The question whether it would be better to substitute an excise duty for a Government monopoly in the growth of the poppy is a mere question of detail, involving no question of morality or of principle of any kind. But yet I firmly believe that if the revenue were collected by this method rather than by the method now actually pursued, no party in this country would venture to interfere with it, any more than they venture to interfere with our own enormous excise revenue from alcoholic drinks."

THE ordinary general meeting of the National Bank of India was held on April 22, at the Cannon Street Hotel. Mr. R. O. Campbell (chairman) said the net profit for the year, after payment of bad and doubtful debts, and including the amount brought forward, was 118,126*l.* They had appropriated 116,625*l.*, including 40,000*l.* from the reserve fund, towards placing the bank's rupee capital on a sterling basis of 1s. 6d. per rupee, which was about the rate ruling on Dec. 31. They recommended a further dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 1 per cent., free of income tax, making 6 per cent. for the year, and to give 2,500*l.* towards the formation of an officer's pension fund, and carrying forwards 11,011*l.* The growth of the business of the bank was shown by the very large increase in the total of the balance-sheet, which now amounted to 6,858,295*l.*, against 5,657,000*l.* odd last year, being an increase of 1,200,840*l.* It was the proposal of the board to place the sum of 2,500*l.* aside for the commencement of a pension fund for their officers. The directors felt that they had acted wisely in accepting the invitation of the Governor of the Bank of England to contribute to the Baring guarantee fund, and he had the authoritity of the Governor of the Bank to state that a recent examination enabled him to repeat the assurance that he had already given more than once, that the liquidation of the affairs of Messrs. Baring would be carried out without the necessity of any call being made upon the guarantors. The report, after some discussion, was carried. The dividend and bonus were declared, and the placing of 2,500*l.* to a pension fund approved.

PROF. ARMINIUS VAMBERY, the Central Asian explorer, has accepted the invitation of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society to visit Scotland in May. He will address meetings of the Society towards the close of the month on the subject of "British Civilisation and Influence in Asia." The Professor has been sounding a note of warning in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* with reference to the future of Afghanistan, and the effect of impending changes in that country on the interests of India and the British Empire in the East. According to M. Vambery, the present Afghan ruler, who is sixty-three years of age, and a martyr to gout and other maladies, cannot be expected, in the natural course of things, to live much longer; and, in the event of his death, the Magyar professor regards it as certain that Afghanistan, whose turbulent population is only kept in check by the iron hand of Abdurrahman Khan, will at once be plunged in the horrors of civil war. Ishak Khan, who, since his defeat by the present Ameer, has been living in Samarcand and Tashkend under the protection of "the butchers of Penj-deh," will be sure, with Russia's open or covert support, to reappear as a claimant for the throne of the Ameer, in opposition to Prince Habib Ullah, Abdurrahman's favourite son and acknowledged heir. The struggle between these rival claimants to the throne cannot fail, according to M. Vambery, to be bitter and sanguinary, unless England at once takes precautions which she has hitherto neglected.

AGAIN reports of a change in the Cabinet, resulting from the displacement of Lord George Hamilton from the Admiralty, are current. It is suggested that Lord Lansdowne has expressed a desire to retire from the Viceroyship of India, and Lord George Hamilton has been selected to succeed him, whereupon Sir George Baden-Powell would find a place in the Ministry—not necessarily in the Cabinet. All this may be possible twelve months hence. At present it is to be regarded as purely speculative.

The Morning Post contends that all the Government can do is to divert the evil by putting the entire industry of opium growing in India in the hands of the Chinese. By this process its importation will remain unaffected, while at the same time the Indian Government will be deprived of some millions of its yearly income. Cheap philanthropy of this kind can only result in grievous injury to millions of tax-paying natives. Before any practical results can spring from the resolution recently passed two things are necessary. The one is to show that the traffic can be extinguished in reality as well as in name, the other is to indicate the source from which the millions lost to the Indian Exchequer are to be gathered.

LADY DUFFERIN, who is staying with her daughter and Mr. Munro-Ferguson, writes the *World*, is looking younger than ever, and in the best of spirits. She presents her youngest daughter, Lady Victoria, at the first Drawing Room. She will remain in London all the season, and Lord Dufferin will join her later. Lady Dufferin is so much encouraged by the success of her Indian journal that she is going to publish the journal she kept in Canada.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF will resume his duties at Teheran as British Minister to Persia, in the autumn. He still feels weak, and has been granted an extension of leave in order to go through a course at one of the German watering-places.

SPEAKING on Sunday, 19th ult., at Westbourne-park Chapel, Mr. W. S. Caine said a radical change was necessary in their missionary methods in India if they were to make any progress in spreading Christianity there. Instead of the present method of sending well-paid missionaries, who kept themselves apart from the natives, they must send young unmarried men, prepared to sacrifice all for Christianity, and, like the agents of the Salvation Army, live amongst the people and adapt themselves to their mode of life. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Caine, said the responsibility for the Government of India rested with the British electors, and only by a policy of justice could they hope to maintain their sway over that vast dependency.

THE Sunderland magistrates, by a majority and with reluctance, decided on the 18th inst. to commit Mr. Storey, M.P., for trial for alleged perjury, in declaring that he was ejected from Newport Farm during the Silksworth strike without being requested to leave. Mr. Storey adheres to his original statement.

SOME sensation seems to have been created in Berlin by a pamphlet in verse, with the title, "To the Emperor." It is in the form of a request to the Emperor to make peace with Prince Bismarck, on the ground that as the Emperor is the younger, while Prince Bismarck is a great historical figure, he could well afford to pocket his pride, and make the first advances to the ex-Chancellor.

THE FRAUDS ON THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE hearing of the case in which Mr. Duncan McLaughlan Slater, manager and actuary of the Oriental Insurance and Government Life Assurance Company, Albert Buildings, Rampart Row, charges his late assistant manager, Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, with criminal breach of trust as a servant, criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 2,99,000 in cash and 4 per cent. Government paper, and fabricating false evidence, was proceeded with before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, was counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Pheroshah Merwanjee Mehta, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence. There was a large gathering in court to watch the proceedings.

Mr. Mehta said at the outset he supposed his honour had read the two letters that were annexed to the complainant's information in which the feelings of his client in the matter were described. If his honour was going to dispose of the case himself, his client was not anxious to take up any more of the court's time than was necessary.

Mr. Cooper replied that with so serious an offence as this he must send it before the Sessions.

Mr. Mehta thereupon remarked that he would reserve his cross-examination of Mr. Slater. He thought, however, the complainant would admit one thing, that the accused had been connected with the office from its beginning and his exertions had gone very far to make it what it was at present. Of course, the manager himself must take the best part of the credit for working up the office, and he (Mr. Mehta) thought that Mr. Slater would admit that it was due in no small measure to the accused that the office was in its present prosperous condition.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Jamsetjee Maneckjee Billimoria, who said:—I have been a clerk in the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company for the last eleven years, and reside at Wellington Street, Marine Lines. The accused was the assistant manager and cashier of the company.

At Mr. Mehta's request, the prisoner left the bar and was allowed a seat behind his counsel

Mr. Inverarity: Was the cash of the company kept by the accused?—Yes.

Was there any rule as to how much he should send to the bank or keep what he chose?—He sent the cash to the Bank daily, after retaining sufficient for the day's disbursements, which of late had considerably increased.

Was it also his duty to buy Government paper with the surplus cash?—Yes.

And to send about 80 per cent. of the premia in Government paper to the official trustee?—Yes.

In the books of the company were two accounts kept, one of the 4 per cent. paper and another 4½ per cent. Government paper?—Yes, in which accounts of paper as it was bought were also entered. The paper was entered at its par nominal value. And there was another account called the Government paper premium and discount account, in which the premia and discount on account of the purchase of Government paper was entered. The entries of these purchases were first made in the rough cash book of the company.

Who made these entries?—Sometimes the accused, and sometimes he, caused one of the clerks to make them. The accused always initialled the entries in the rough cash book.

In whose name was the Government paper purchased?—I don't know that, as it did not come through my hands. The Government paper purchased was not sent to the official trustee, but was kept in charge of the accused. Latterly all the purchases were of 4 per cent. Government paper.

Do you produce the ledger of the company for 1890, page 409, containing the account of 4 per cent. Government paper?—Yes.

In whose handwriting is that account?—The entries of this account are in the handwriting of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Mulla. These entries are posted from the cash-book, in which all the entries are initialled by the accused. From this account it appears that on the 1st of January 1890, there was Government paper on hand to the amount of Rs. 3,11,000 par value. The records show that Rs. 1,41,000 of that paper were deposited with the National Bank. That left a balance of Rs. 1,70,000, which ought to have been in the hands of the accused. The auditors completed their report for 1889 about the month of April 1890. This balance of Government paper of Rs. 1,70,000 was shown to the auditors by myself. I did so at the request of the accused, who gave me the paper, with a number of entries in this account of the purchase of Government paper in 1890 totalling Rs. 2,55,000. When Government paper is sent to the official trustee, it is entered in this account as sent. I find in this account that Rs. 50,000 of Government paper was sent to the official trustee on April 30, 1890. I also find that Rs. 1,20,000 of Government paper was sent to the official trustee on May 2nd, 1890.

And that Rs. 10,000 Government paper was sold on July 30th, 1890?—Yes. This left a balance of Rs. 3,86,000 of Government paper on hand at the end of the year. And the records of the company show that Rs. 1,41,000 of that balance was with the National Bank. This would leave Rs. 2,45,000 Government paper in the hands of the accused, which he would have to show to the auditors when auditing the accounts for 1890.

And the shareholders' meeting was to be on Monday April 20, 1891?—Yes.

Did the accused go to Lanowli on the previous Thursday?—Yes.

Did you write him a letter there?—Yes, on Saturday the 18th.

Did you get a reply to a telegram of the 20th April?—Yes.

Did you assure the auditors of the accused's arrival on the next day?—Yes. On the strength of that telegram, sent in reply by the accused, the auditors signed their report without seeing the paper for Rs. 2,45,000. The accused came to the office on April 21st.

What did you see him do?—I did not see him in the office. The two letters from the Lanowli Hotel to Mr. Slater were in the handwriting of the accused.

Is the Rs. 2,45,000 of Government paper now forthcoming?—No.

And cannot be found in the office?—No.

Is there any entry in the company's book showing that that paper was sold or sent to the official trustee?—No.

And the company are not credited with any cash corresponding with those notes?—No. I have made up the current cash-book for this year up to April 16th, 1891, the day on which the accused went to Lanowli.

And striking the monthly balances as usual?—Yes.

Now on the 16th April, 1891, what was the sum according to the rough cash-book that was in the hands of the accused?—The balance, according to the entries there, with the accused on that date should have been Rs. 19,490-13-1.

Are the entries in that rough cash-book initialled?—Yes.

Are premiums received during the month entered as they are received, or at the end of each month?—At the end of the month. The premiums, as received, are entered in the premium receipt book. From this book I find the premiums received between the 1st and 16th April, 1891, amount Rs. 33,828-12-10.

Is that also a sum that ought to be in the accused's handwriting?—Yes. The total amount of cash comes to Rs. 53,319-9-11.

Is there any entry in the company's books which discharges the defendant of any portion of that sum?—No.

Is any portion of that money now forthcoming?—No.

Who used to have charge of the key of the safe in which the money and securities of the company were kept?—The accused.

Had he the key of the safe down to the time he went to Lanowli?—Yes; as far as I know the accused did not leave the key behind him. He did not leave it with me.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Duncan McLaughlan Slater, re-examined, said:—When the accused went to Lanowli on Thursday, he did not leave the key of the safe with me.

Mr. Inverarity:—From whom did you subsequently get the key of the safe?—From the accused. It was three or four days after I received the two letters from the accused.

Did you then open the safe?—Yes.

Was there any of the Rs. 2,45,000 of the 4 per cent. Government paper to be found in it?—None, and there was no portion of the balance of cash of Rs. 53,319-9-8 in it.

Was it the duty of the accused to keep Government paper he had in hand and the cash balance in that safe?—Yes.

Had you any conversation with the accused about that matter after you received those letters?—I spoke to him about it, and he referred me to the letters. He never gave me any explanation except by referring me to those letters.

According to the practice, in whose name was the accused to purchase the Government paper?—In the name of the official trustee, with the exception of that sent to the National Bank, and that was to be bought in the name of the company. All paper that was to be sent to the official trustee was to be bought in the official trustee's name, and all other paper in the company's name. If the accused had bought Government paper in accordance with his duties, he would have been able to have dealt with it himself. I have no means of ascertaining by positive evidence whether the purchases of Government paper entered in the company's books, representing Rs. 2,45,000, were actually purchased or not.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Inverarity said that this was all the evidence he proposed to offer at this stage for the prosecution. He had no objection to his worship dealing with the case.

Mr. Cooper thought a *prima facie* case would have to be made out before he could deal with it. But it seemed to him it would probably be a shorter proceeding to send it up to the sessions immediately, for he only thought, in a case of this nature, it was for a judge of the High Court to decide upon.

Mr. Inverarity said his client was anxious to get to an end of this unpleasant episode of the company's affairs as soon as possible.

Mr. Mehta was of opinion that there was no case made out against his client at the present stage, and he would, therefore, have to cross-examine the witnesses with a view of taking copies of the counts and instructions and examining the books. Mr. Mehta applied for an adjournment.

Mr. Inverarity then intimated that he would produce further evidence.

The case was adjourned till Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Persian Prince, 1,498 tons, Captain R Chesney, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Alboin, 649 tons, Captain H Johnstone sailed yesterday for Singapore and Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lindula, 2,199 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Tanjore, 1,404 tons, Captain G Raffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jeddah, with a cargo of specie and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Vety Surgeon Short as cabin and 180 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Henzada, 1,336 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Giles, Mr Nicols, J Chofcanlof, Mr Damjee Lalljee and 55 deck.

THE French mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain R Schmitz, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Karachi and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Franckew, Mr Whitemore, Mr Laverick, Mrs Monad, Mrs Zenker, Mrs Shir, Mr H Collingridge, Mr Wernecke, Mr Kare Burkhard, and 50 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir Robert Sandeman, Captain S C Jackson, Mrs Ogilvie, Mrs and Miss Kilner, Mrs Le Merchand, Mrs Anderson, Col Moyhew, Mr and Mrs Grœnaveg, Mr Salmone, Mr Murray Anderson and 94 deck.

THE steam-ship Clan Drummond, 1,904 tons, Captain N Harrison, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For London—Col and Mrs Martelli, Revd Mrs G Watling, Mr Mahomed Shariff, Mr Abdool Shariff. For Marseilles—Captain and Mrs Wood, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Dr Scott, Mr H W V Cobbrook, Mr A H Thomson, Surg-Major McCutchan, Mr Aitchens, Mr and Mrs French.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W Mason, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Alli Fray and two others, Mr Mehdi bin Saleh, wife and 3 children, Mr Gustao Reess, Mrs C Coutinho and child, Mr Eduljee Burjorjee, Mr Yassuff, Mr Almas, Mr Tayan Joonas, Mr Zarala Tayeb, Mr Salin Bin Doore, Mr Ahmed, Mr Mahomed, Mr Mahomed Eskari and 65 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Captain E Street, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ambassador	1685	Aikman	A	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Clan Drummond	1901	Harrison	B	F Muir & Co
„ King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	C D	B & P S N Co
„ Huzara	1336	Stebbing	E	M Mackenzie.
„ Sultan	1775	Collin	F	V Ebrahim & Co
„ H. Bolckow	938	Hughes	G	B & P S N Co.
„ Roma	1674	Taylor	H	J. Mackintosh & Co
„ Kerbela	1454	Magenes	K	B I S N Co
„ Horn Head	1559	Scott	L	J Hand
„ Surat	1676	Sleeman	M	P and O Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co
„ Braunfels	1976	Tarree	P	Glade & Co.
„ Maltby	1803	Sherwood		W&A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera 30 tons crane.. Nacoda.....Shepherd & Co.
„ Peveril .....1974 Walters..K. Nixon & Co.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon or Greenwich mean time 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. City of Perth	2605	Ral	1	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W&A Graham & Co.
„ Singapore	2431	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bozzoni.
„ Arab	2722	Newey	5	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Inchulva	1453	Stuart	7	K Nixon & Co
„ Kt. of St. John	2248	Billett	8	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Cuba	1301	Billings	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Discovery	1224	Woodall	11	W&A Graham & Co
„ Acanthus	1877	Saunders	12	B. Craige.
„ Hibernia	1557	McDowell	16	T Morrison.
„ Rannock	1172	DeSaye	..	.....
„ Windsor	1798	Ralbum	..	K Nixon & Co
„ Endeavour	..	Smith	..	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Busreh, April 26.
	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, April 23.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, May 6.
	Braunfels (s)	Lawson	Savona, April 18.
10	Lindula (s)	Allen	Calcutta, April 22.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PURCHASER OF HINK'S LAMPS.

By order of the attorney of the Trustees in Bankruptcy, London, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst. at 2 p. m. in the godown below the Fort High School, Fort, hanging table and ornamental lamps of various shapes and sizes, Hink's patent.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, IRON WORK, &c.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esqr, C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., at Parel Government House, consisting old teak posts, plate railings, venetioned glazed and battened doors and windows, brass bolts, pulleys, rings, locks, C. I. earthern and W. I. pipes and joints, cocks, worms, sluices, large iron wire arches, iron bars, tank, old iron, cotton rope, &c.

Also on the same day, at 4-30 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency Stores, near the Fort, at Mahim, consisting of old teak posts, plates, bars, planks, doors and window shutters, gate, firewood, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GAS IRON PIPES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder Warehouse by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Essoof Ally Esmailjee—

E E M—136 bundles gas iron pipes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND SIX GINS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

30 1,102 -6 improved patent double action knife, roller cotton gins, with wood rollers covered with walrus leather grids 5-15" 2-7" wide for driving by power.

3 do. do. as above 30" wide.

3 do. do. as above 40" wide.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cliff," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a large pier glass, a handsome mahogany full sized slate billiard table by "Thurston," with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, a large collection of medical and other books, photographic apparatus, medical instruments, one heliograph, with travelling case, one large and powerful telescope on stand, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built four-seated Barouche on Cee spring, by "Morgan and Co.," a pair of very handsome horses, both go in single and double harness, sets of double harness, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished household furniture, made to order by John Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong English built dog-cart with hood by Bennett in very good order, &c., the property of Major SAWYER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Waree Bunder, near the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stand by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Bellary Press Co., Ltd.

1 New finishing press, by Nasmyth, Wilson and Co.

1 Boiler double flue 20" by 7."

1 Extractor and 1 chimney.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, with two Bungalows and Stables, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Shaik Essas bin Curtas, late of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on an early date, the following property, viz., bungalow and stables belonging to the said estate, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two bungalows and the stables standing thereon fronting the Bellasis Road, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 4435 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 4-4, new No. a- 13983, old Survey No. 247, and new Survey No. 3a-35-2, 2-7-3563 1,3575, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under, &c., No. and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Ardeseer Bejonjee Limboowalla, and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewala, on the west partly by land included in new Survey No. 3574, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jitekar and partly by portion of old race course, on the north by land included in new Survey Nos. 3562 and 3563, and on the South by the Bellasis Road. The said property is known as the Shaik Essau bin Curtas Stables, and was used for purpose of the said stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 11, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey T. cloth.
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 cases white shirtings.
9 cases K. O. stoves of different sizes.
2 square pianofortes.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Parukh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Khakoo Somjee & Co. and Moosa Hajee—

10 cases, each 100 dozen, 3-4" slip burners and collars.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Hispania—

46 bundles corrugated black iron sheets, 9 by 2½.

The property of an officer, consisting of wearing apparel, sleeping net and sundries.

1 case containing artificial flowers, Christmas cards, calendars &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Aikhan, woman, consisting of silk clothes, utensils and sundries.

AT 3 P.M.

1 strong light landau in good order, by Collett.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 handsome double seated brougham.
1 light strong victoria.
1 strong second-hand mail phaeton.
1 handsome flabitten grey Arab horse, 14·2, 6 years, broken in harness.
1 handsome bay gulf Arab horse, 14·2½, 7 years, broken in harness.
1 new safety bicycle with ball bearings.

The property of J. M. SLEATER, Esq.

1 handsome double-seated brougham, built by Simpson of Madras, with a pair of Arab horses (one grey and the other bay) and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF SKATES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, &c., AT THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

On THURSDAY next, the 14th Instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Columbia Skating Rink, opposite the Victoria Terminus, on account of the concerned.

About 15 to 16 dozen arm and without arm chairs, pier round and side tables, half back sofas, bentwood and cane chairs, writing table, wall and table, lamps, refreshment bar, and about 2,000 pairs of nickle plated steel and wooden skates, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF DOUBLE AND SINGLE POLE TENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade, near the Band Stand, the following tents:—

8 double pole tents size	14 by	14 feet.
1 "	"	20 by 32 feet.
1 "	"	20 by 30 feet.
1 "	"	16 by 26 "
2 single pole	"	15 by 15 "
2 "	"	14 by 14 "

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMBHARWADA NEAR DOORGADEVIE.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Ayeshabai, widow of the late Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Mahomed and Ahmed Hajee Joosub, the mortgagors, the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Coombharwada, near Doorgadevie, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2725, new No. 9737, old Survey No. 171, and new Survey No. 2·5631, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 290, and Ward No. 7089, admeasuring 163 79 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Coombharwada Street, near Doorgadevie, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the passage and house of Sonar Narayen Chintoba, and on the south by the house of Bhandari Pandoo Luximon, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ayeshabai, widow, and Ahmed Hajee Joosub, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Shamrock Lodge," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate 12 stops harmonium, a nearly new tricycle by Marcks, Bran pedastal kerosine oil hall lamps, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, real Persian and Duree carpets, side saddle with bridle, rich table ornaments, handsome clocks, Singer's Sewing machine on stand, &c., the property of T. Kleinknecht, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 11, 1891.

TRAVELLING.

DUST.

GLARE.

TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.

The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,

OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

18, Marine Street.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

A quantity of cotton damaged by fire.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street and Hornby Row, in the old premises of Messrs. Geyer & Co., Ld.—

A very large assortment of choice and valuable diamond, ruby, pearl, gold, silver, art, turquoise, jewellery, watches, &c., &c., consisting of rings, bracelets, lockets, charms, pencils, buttons, solitairs, links, brooches, scarf pins, silver mounted scent bottles, cigar cases, silver whistles, gold swivels, silver watch guards, silver thimbles, bangles, aigrettes with paste diamonds, earrings, necklace, watch keys, seals set with stones, watches, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the goods are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station at Carnac Bunder.

About 225 bags grain sweepings, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 bales coloured union cloth.
3 " coloured cashmere cloth.
5 " grey T cloth.
7 " grey shirtings.
8 cases white shirtings.
3 " coloured muslin.
1 case white lenoes.
2 cases white dorias.

On account and at the risk of Kikabhoy Abdoolhoosain—

C—45 bales native book-keeping papers.

On account and at the risk of Morarjee Premjee—

6774
X
3 9379-88—9 bales grey madapolams.

Bombay, May 11, 1891. MENESSE & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

THE increasing dearness of Money in London, which was marked on Thursday by an advance of ½ per cent. in the Bank of England rate, and of ½ to ¼ per cent. in the outside rates of discount, was further emphasized yesterday by a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 95⅞, and a further rise of ⅛ in the market rates of discount, at 3⅞, both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 106½. The price of Bar Silver remained at 44⅞ per oz; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ lower in Fours and ¼ in 4½ per cents, at £74⅞ and £76½, respectively; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 98½ cents, but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. lower, at 4·88½ dollars. The U. S. Treasury bought yesterday 414,000 ounces of Silver at 98·15 to 98·40 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4⅞d. Braziers' Copper was £1 higher, at £61 per ton; and Yellow Metal advanced ½, say to 5⅞. In Paris, French Rentes were ½ per cent. lower, at 93½, Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at fcs. 25·30½.

To-day's telegrams report Silver unchanged both in London and New York, the only fresh financial item wired from London being an extra allotment of 2½ lakhs of India Council Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 5d., which is an advance of 1-32d. on the price of the extra Bills placed on Wednesday, and of 1-16d. on the regular allotment rate on that day.

In the General Produce Markets, Bombay Linseed on the spot was unchanged at 44s. 6d; but to arrive, it was 3d. per quarter lower, at 43s. 3d.; ex.-quay. Thursday's quotation of 7s. 8½d. per cental is repeated for No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool; but spot Soft Red comes ½d. per cental cheaper, at 7s. 11½d. ex.-quay. The quantity of Wheat afloat yesterday for the United Kingdom was 2,460,000 quarters, or an increase of 60,000 quarters on the previous weekly estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, all round, last evening, the total Sales having been same as Thursday's, at 10,000 bales; but including a smaller proportion of Surats, at 600 bales. 4 13-16d. was still the price of spot Mid. Americans; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for May, and May-June deliveries, though unaltered in all more distant positions. Quotations for East Indian Cotton come generally unchanged; but we note a decline of ⅛d. in "Fine" and 3-16d. in "Fully Good and "Good" Bengals, and of 1-16d. in "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevellys. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady. This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed firm, both generally, and for Surats, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian; but prices have not moved. The Imports to-day have been 10,000 bales. The Market keeps steady.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 18,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 72,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 5000 bales greater, at 70,000 bales; the Imports having been 39,000 bales less, at 62,000 bales. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at close upon 1,200,000 bales, was thus heavier, by 163,000 bales, than at the same time last year, and by 314,000 bales compared with the figures for 1889. The Stock of Surats was about the same as last week's, at 118,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 50,000 bales; but there were 18,000 bales more of East Indian Cotton in sight. The figures which we give below for comparison continue to show a large increase in the total Supply, say of nearly ¾ of a million bales as against last year's and not far from a million bales compared with those for the year before; while, in the case of Surats, a decrease is shown, compared with last year, and some increase as against 1889. An advance of 1-16 in spot American, and of 5-64d. to 3-32d. in Arrivals, has been established during the past week, the ready quotation showing yesterday an advance of 1⅛d. on that ruling last year, and of 1¼d. compared with the rate in 1889.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent. in New York yesterday, say to 8 15-16 cents; and August Futures were 5 points higher, at 8·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, making the week's total nearly three times heavier than that in the corresponding week last year, and double that in 1889, the excess this season now standing at 921,000 bales, and 1,176,000 bales, as against last year and 1889, respectively. To-day, the spot price was unchanged; but August Futures were three points higher, at 8·93 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 6,000 bales, going against 6,000 bales last year and 2,300 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

	1891	1890	1889
Week's receipts	44,000	16,000	23,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	35,000	14,000	41,000
" " Continent	21,000	9,000	20,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,693,000	5,679,000	5,492,000
" Exports to U. K. do.	2,992,000	2,641,000	2,580,000
" " to Continent do.	2,323,000	1,995,000	1,810,000
" Stock in the Ports	441,000	229,000	383,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,130,000	2,386,163	2,147,580
" Surats	569,000	737,350	534,690
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,199,000	1,036,070	834,510
" London	20,000	12,000	11,000
American afloat	150,000	40,000	47,000
East Indian "	20,000	75,000	94,000
Total	1,389,000	1,163,070	1,036,510
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 13-16 d.	6 7-16 d.	6 1-16 d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-16 d.	4 11-16 d.	4 13-16 d.
Difference	1d.	1⅛d.	1⅛d.

Demand for the staple in our local market has subsided; and only a small business has transpired, while prices of Dharwar, Dhollera, and Westerns have receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Only 100 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 157 have been taken for export; and the purchasers by the Mills have not exceeded 1,050 bales, made up of 550 Jalgaum, at Rs. 147½-50; 100 bales each, of Bhownugger, at Rs. 180; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 176; Nugger, at Rs. 153; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 137; and 50 bales each of Bhagulkote, at Rs. 162; and Laria Ginned, at Rs. 163 per candy.

WHEAT remains to a great extent out of request for export, and little has been done to-day, but prices are unaltered in a quiet market.

SEEDS.—Transactions have been upon a moderate scale; but the feeling keeps steady, and previous rates are quoted all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,345	bales.
Wheat	109,236	cwt.
Linseed	28,410	"
Rapeseed	16,150	"
Gingelly	3,402	"
Poppyseed	5,402	"
Groundnuts	4,694	"
Castorseed	1,194	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and, as usual on a Saturday, there has been little doing; but we hear of some business for June shipment, at 27s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quieter to-day at 1-32d. below yesterday's rates. Bank Demand opened at 1s. 4 15-16d., and three months' sight credit at 1s. 5 3-16d., and closed 1-16d. lower for Bank Paper, but unchanged for Mercantile Bills, very little business having transpired in either direction. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4⅞d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·81¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak; and a decline of 1-16 per cent from last evening's rates for Fours has been established, closing rates having been 105 15-16 for Money, 105 11-16 for the next settling day on the 1st proximo, and 105½ for the 30th June account. 107½ is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been rather more enquiry for Cotton Mill Scrip to-day; but our quotations on this and other lines show few changes, and the tone of the market generally keeps quiet.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CLAY—April 17, at Earl's-court, wife of A L Clay, (late) Bengal CS, son.

MARRIAGES.

ABEREIGH-MACKAY—TROTTER—April 15, at Kilmore, Bridge of Allan, N B, Rev J Abereigh-Mackay, D D, H M, Indian Service (Retired) to Margaret Fowler, daughter of late Robert Trotter, Bank Manager in Liverpool and Belfast.

HOPE—NEALE—April 16, at St. Giles's Church, Oxford, Rev J H F Hope, son of late James B Hope, to Emily Adelaide Frances, daughter of late Col W A Neale, Bombay Staff Corps.

WILLIS—ASHBURNE—April 21, at St John's, Blackheath, Reginald Cooper, son of E Cooper Willis, Q C, to Grace Forbes, daughter of Major-Gen Elliot Ashburner, Bombay Army, Retired List.

DEATHS.

BIDDULPH—April 18, whilst on a visit at Ropley Vicarage, Alresford, of cerebral apoplexy, W Wallich, son of the late Capt W Biddulph, H E I C S, and his wife Hannah, residing in Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, and grandson of the late Dr Wallich, many years Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, 48.

COCKE—April 15, at Brixton-hill, Mary Agnes, widow of Maj J Cocke, Bombay Horse Artillery, 74.

HUGHES—At Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, Mary, wife of Brig-Surg D E Hughes, M D, Acting Civil Surgeon, Poona, daughter of late Rev. Dr. Gillan, Incahnaan, Paisley.

NELSON—April 17, at Vereker-road, West Kensington, Julia Satara, widow of Thomas Marsh Nelson, and daughter of late Gen J Briggs, Madras Army.

PIERCE—April 19, at Broomhall, Horsell, Surrey, T W W Pierce, Major Gen, C B, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, 61.

PRESCOTT—April 18, at 53, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, W, Florence Maria Prescott, sister of Miss Prescott and Mrs A W Maitland, daughter of the late Col Arthur Prescott, 2d Bombay Light Cavalry, and Mrs. Prescott, 29.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—May 3, at Gauhati, the wife of Surgeon-Major R Neil Campbell, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

REBSCH—April 29, at Bahraich, Oudh, the wife of Mr B A Rebsch, Forest Department, of a son.

SMITH—May 5, at Lucknow, the wife of Edmund W Smith Archæological Survey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

D'GAMA—DE'RUYTHER—April 15, at St. Saviour's Church, Sukkur, by the Rev. J. W. B. Haslam, Samuel D'Gama, Inspector, Abkari Department, to Mary Ann Adelaide De Gruyther.

DEATHS.

BROWN—May 1, at Jalapahar, Darjeeling, Anne Rebecca, the dearly loved wife of Quartermaster-Sergeant H F Brown, Bengal Unattached List.

KELLY—May 4, at Eddiestom, Simla, Annie, the beloved infant daughter of Captain R. Kelly, Royal Artillery, aged 6½ months.

KNOX-ORD—May 6, at 37 Park Street, Calcutta, William Knox-Ord, aged 51 years, 7 months and 23 days.

SHUTTLEWORTH—May 3, at Seebpore, Calcutta, in his 53rd year, after a long and lingering illness, Peter Shuttleworth, E I Railway, formerly of Her Majesty's 69th and 46th Regiments.

WALLACE—April 26, at Mandi (Mundi State), Mabel Ethel Louisa, the beloved daughter of Henry William and Caroline Wallace, aged 5 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1891.

THE recent agitation concerning the unsatisfactory working of the Calcutta Small Cause Court threatens to have consequences outside the city immediately interested. The Small Cause Courts are regulated by Act XV. of 1882, and any large change in that measure which might be made in remedy of the evils complained of in Calcutta would necessarily affect the working of the Courts in the other Presidency towns. In view of that fact the Supreme Government have communicated with the local Government, laying before them certain suggestions which have been made for the amendment of the Act, and asking for the opinion of the legal and trading communities on the subject. The problem will require careful handling, for the Government of India, with their ears full of the serious complaints that have been brought against the Small Cause Court in Calcutta, candidly admit that there is no reason to think that the Small Cause Court at Bombay does not fulfil the purpose for which it was created. This is very much like saying that the evils complained of are local and isolated, and though the Supreme Government say that they are not disposed to make radical changes in the jurisdiction and procedure of the Court at Calcutta without considering whether they should also be made in Bombay, we should certainly have reason for dissatisfaction if general legislation were resorted to for the removal of merely local evils. The question must be dealt with on its merits, and large changes ought not precipitately to be made in a general Act, because in a particular locality it has not worked satisfactorily. There appears to be no doubt that the working of the Calcutta Small Cause Court is as unsatisfactory as it is possible for the working of a Court to be. The Bengal Government, the Calcutta High Court, the Chief Judge of the Court itself, and the commercial community of Calcutta, concur in condemning it. The delay which attends upon the operation of the Court is so great as seriously to defeat the purposes of a tribunal whose procedure should essentially be summary. Four years after the Act of 1882 came into operation the Bengal Government represented that the delays in the disposal of cases by the Calcutta Small Cause Court had been the subject of much complaint on the part of the trading community and the general public. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce immediately after this addressed Government upon the vexatious and often injurious delays which occurred in the hearing of commercial suits. No one, indeed, seems to have taken any other view of the working of the Court. In the same year Mr. Justice Wilson and Mr. Justice Trevelyan reported upon an inspection of the Court which they had made, and their report was not less unsatisfactory than that which lay complainants had made. The amount of arrears, the delay which took place in deciding cases, and the number of attendances required of parties before their cases were disposed of, were evils of such magnitude that so long as they remained unabated, the Court could not be said satisfactorily to discharge its functions. No fault was found—though it is not to be assumed that none could be found—with the Judges and officers of the Court. But there had been an enormous increase in the burden of litigation, not so much in the number of cases—there were five thousand fewer in 1890 than in 1884—as in the greater frequency of interlocutory applications and in the proportion of cases involving higher amounts, and presumably requiring longer time to deal with.

In consequence of this report, certain changes were made in the method of dealing with the daily list, but there were difficulties in the way, and the old practice was soon reverted to. Meantime the temporary appointment of a fifth Judge had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but apparently with no great result, for last year Sir Steuart Bayley, in recommending that a fifth Judge should be permanently added to the Court, spoke of the experiment of 1886 as affording a very insufficient remedy for the evils complained of. So little improvement indeed was brought about by this measure, that early in 1888 the Bengal Government, moved thereto by the Calcutta Trades Association, addressed the Government of India, urging that the working of the Court was very defective, and a cause of serious inconvenience to the mercantile public, and recommending the appointment of a committee of enquiry. The Judges of the High Court were, however, so convinced of the existence of the evils complained of, that they held that the appointment of a committee would be superfluous and would only cause delay. The remedy they proposed was that the limit of jurisdiction should be reduced to Rs. 1,000, the figure at which it stood before, on the recommendation amongst others of the Calcutta trading community and the Calcutta High Court, it was raised to Rs. 2,000 by the Act of 1882. They also strongly urged the necessity of introducing a more effective method of sifting the lists, and of separating the undefended causes from the defended. The Government of India, influenced largely by a comparison of the work done by the Small Cause Courts in the three Presidency towns, were at that time disposed to think that the defect was not so much in the law as in the manner in which the Court at Calcutta dealt with its business. Perhaps they were more right in this than in their later views on the subject. They were reluctant, however, to propose any amendment of the Act of 1882. But the subject was one which Government were not allowed to forget Early last year the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce made a renewed and a very strong representation to the local Government, urging that the Court failed to afford proper legal convenience to the public, that an increase in the number of judges was necessary, that procedure should be simplified, and that in cases above the limit of Rs. 1,000, suitors should have an option of proceeding in the High Court. This latter recommendation was concurred in by the Chief Judge of the Court, who advocated simplification of procedure, and an appeal to the High Court in suits over Rs. 1,000 in value. We may complete our summary of the recorded opinion on the subject by citing the report of the High Court Judges on the working of the Court in 1889. The Judges recommended that an additional Judge should be appointed permanently, and they expressed the opinion that so long as the Court exercised the extended jurisdiction conferred upon it by the Act of 1882, its action as a Court of Small Causes must be seriously embarrassed.

The representations of which we have given the purport above have at length told upon the Government of India. Government, though their final decision will doubtless be influenced by the representations that will be made to them from Bombay and Madras, are now disposed to reconsider the pecuniary limit of jurisdiction laid down in the Act of 1882, and to introduce other changes of some importance in the procedure provided for in that Act. The High Court and the other bodies to which the question has been submitted will of course deal with it upon its merits, but it is not without interest to know that the Bombay High Court Judges, when the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court was under consideration in 1879 and 1880, were opposed to it. However, we have had nearly nine years' experience of the enlarged jurisdiction, and whatever view may be formed of its working it is certain that no such condemnation will be passed upon it as it has merited in Calcutta. The work of the Bombay Small Cause Court is well in hand, and no one would say here, as Sir Comer Petheram says of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, that mercantile houses habitually abandon their rights rather than undertake litigation there, so great are the inconvenience and expense of litigation. Bombay experience of the working of the Act has in most respects, we believe, been satisfactory. The procedure here is less cumbrous than that at Calcutta. The Act of 1882 allows the Court great latitude in applying certain sections of the Code of Civil Procedure; the Calcutta Court, we understand, follow these sections more closely, and the result is a cumbersomeness and delay which might easily be avoided. Hence the fact that the average duration of suits in Calcutta is twice that of Bombay, and that the four judges in Bombay are enabled to dispose of about thirty-four thousand cases in a year with less difficulty than the Calcutta Judges find in dealing with twenty-six thousand. We speak subject to such correction as official and professional opinion may have to offer, but we believe that it would be exceedingly difficult to find in the experience of the Act of 1882 in Bombay any practical reason for the change which the Government of India are disposed to make. The cases between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 number between three and four hundred a year; their transfer to the High Court, while it might embarrass the working of that Court, and bring back the arrears which the present Bench have so thoroughly got rid of, would only relieve the Chief Judge, whose work is always quickly and well done, and would in no way expedite the mass of the work. Before coming to any final determination on the subject the Government of India should make sure that the failure of the Calcutta Court to satisfy the public does not arise from defects in the Court itself. When we find two Courts applying the same Act, with widely different results, is it a very rash presumption that it is the constitution and procedure of the Court and not the Act which is at fault?

THE two medical men whose hasty declaration that the Parsee young ladies who fell from the University Tower were the victims of an outrage was in great part answerable for the excitement which has since prevailed amongst the Parsee community, were examined on Saturday before the Coroner's Court. Their evidence will be read in another column, and the public will judge of the sufficiency or otherwise of the grounds on which so portentous a pronouncement was hazarded. The witnesses candidly admit that the examination jointly carried out was superficial, and that it was not exhaustive or conclusive. The abrasions which were described as finger-nail-marks were not measured, they varied apparently from one inch to ten inches in length; it appears none of them were deep enough to draw blood. The number of the marks was not counted by one witness; he took them "in his mind." It was admitted that the marks could not have been made by finger-nails through the clothes. When it was pointed out that the bodies of the deceased were clothed when they fell from the Tower, Dr. F. D. Divecha said the nail-marks could have been made through the clothes "if a person had superhumanly large nails"—a statement which excited some expressions of incredulity. The witness explained that what he meant was that the nails must have been very long and sharp. Both witnesses adhered very resolutely to the theory of outrage, giving the presence of the "nail-marks" as their sole ground for that opinion. The Coroner remarked that it would be just as reasonable to call the abrasions "gunpowder marks" as "finger-nail-marks." As we have said, the examination was not complete, Mr. Gell having put an end to it on arriving at the University Library when it was in progress. The result of the autopsy made by Dr. Sydney Smith has yet to be given. The Parsee doctors, while persisting in the affirmation that the marks could only have been produced by finger-nails, and that therefore they were indications that some outrage was attempted—a theory difficult to maintain in the face of accumulating evidence—do not go so far as to assert that the alleged offence was completed. Mr. George Lund, who is in charge of the Tower Clock, testified to the ease with which anyone could mount to the top of the parapet by putting a foot on the plinth of the cluster of columns, which are quite close to the part of the parapet from which the deceased fell. Cries or screams on the balcony could be easily heard in the clock-room, thirty feet below, where a number of people were standing when the deceased fell. It has been conclusively established that no scream or noise of any disturbance was heard on that afternoon. The distance from the parapet to the telephone wire which Pherozebai fell upon and broke, is stated to be ninety-eight feet; to the ground; the distance to the ground is one hundred and sixty-seven feet. The tremendous shock received from such a fall by a human body on sharp gravel may well account for a multitude of abrasions.

A CORRESPONDENT at home informs us that in legal circles in London it is confidently stated that Government intend to make provision for the definite filling up of the seat in the High Court formerly held by Mr. Justice Scott, by appointing a barrister from home who is supposed to have earned an Indian judgeship by party services. We are not able to confirm the rumour, but if this determination should be carried out, and Mr. Justice Farran—

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER BRITISH ANNEXATION AT THE CAPE.

CAPETOWN, MAY 8.

A proclamation has been issued, notifying the annexation by the British Government of the territory west of Bechuanaland, known as the Bastard's country. This step has been taken with the object of preventing the Boers from trekking into Mashonaland.

THE FLIGHT OF MR. DE COBAIN.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Mr. Goschen gave notice in the House of Commons last night, that he would move on Tuesday next for the production of a copy of the warrant which has been issued for the arrest of Mr. De Cobain, member for Belfast East.

ELECTION NEWS: A SEAT LOST.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The election of a Member of Parliament for the Harborough Division of Leicester took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Logan, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, by a majority of 490 votes over Mr. Hardy, the Conservative candidate.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir J. Gorst, Under-Secretary for India, and many members of the House of Commons, are suffering from influenza.

THE TREATMENT OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 9.

The statement that the Paris house of Messrs. Rothschilds had refused to proceed with the issue of a new Russian conversion loan, owing to the renewed persecution of the Jews, is now confirmed by the Russian papers, which state that the Government rejected the demands made by the Rothschilds in favour of the Jews.

The order for the expulsion of the Jews from Moscow has been suspended for one or two years, to enable them to pay their debts to Russian subjects. It is considered probable that their expulsion will ultimately be abandoned.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

The police have seized a secret printing press and a large quantity of revolutionary proclamations, which were found in a house in this city. A number of persons, suspected of being implicated in the plot, have been arrested.

A PORTUGUESE BANK IN DIFFICULTIES.

LISBON, MAY 9.

A run was made on the Banks in this city, both yesterday and to-day, owing to the reported embarrassments of the Banco Lusitano.

A SILVER COINAGE FOR PORTUGAL.

LISBON, MAY 8.

A Government decree, issued here to-day, orders the coinage of silver to the value of half a million sterling, and also empowers the Bank of Portugal to pay its notes in silver for a period of three months.

The object of these measures is to provide a remedy for the dearth of gold, which is said to be due to the lock-up of capital.

LARGE EXPORT OF GOLD FROM AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MAY 8.

Altogether the gold exported from New York this week, amounted to £1,500,000, most of which was for London.

NEW YORK SILVER PRICES.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8.

The Treasury to-day purchased 414,000 ounces of silver, at prices ranging from 98·15 to 98·40.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The death is announced of Madame Blavatsky.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday (Friday).

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The s. s. Persia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this evening.

PORT SAID, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Roma left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Co's ss. Elektra from Trieste left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 10.

The Mail steamer Sutlej from Bombay arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, homeward bound, left Suez, on the 8th instant.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino left Suez for Bombay on the 9th instant, at 3 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange in India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	93¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. „	76⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	44½

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

otal week's sales of Cotton	72,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ Imports of Cotton	62,000	„
„ „ Surats	6,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,199,000	„
„ „ Surats	118,000	„
Stock of Cotton in London..	20,000	„

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 9.

10 p.m.	81·4

SUNDAY, MAY 10.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	85·8
2 p.m.	85·3
p.m.	84·5

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

SURRENDER OF THE TONGAL GENERAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

The Tongal General, previously known as the Tongal Major, surrendered himself to General Collett on the 7th, after being hunted from place to place for the last week. The *Pioneer* correspondent says that his capture is considered as next in importance to that of the Jubraj. He is a decrepit old man, but is said to have been present at the last durbar.

Cholera is decreasing among the troops at Manipur, but some cases have broken out among the Tammu Column, which has returned to Burma and been broken up, prior to which event General Graham issued the following orders:—

"The General Officer commanding wishes to express, on the breaking up of the Tammu Column, his grateful thanks to the staff and heads of departments, and the British and Native troops comprising the Column, for the manner in which all duties have been performed, and also for the high discipline which has been maintained throughout. The force has had one chance of punishing the enemy, and most unfortunately the King's Royal Rifles were unable to take part on that occasion. This is to be regretted, as the battalion holds a high position as a good shooting battalion. The No. 2 Mountain Battery, the 2nd, and the 4th Goorkhas, and the 12th Burma Regiment, to whom fell the luck of engaging the enemy near Palel, on the 25th April, behaved most admirably, and by their dash and pluck nobly upheld the high reputation of the British and Native army. The 12th Burma Infantry, and a detachment of the 43rd Goorkhas, under Lieutenant Grant, and afterwards, under Captain Presgrave, did particularly good service on Manipur territory, previous to the advance of the Column, and it is with great satisfaction that the General Officer commanding announces that the services of both officers and men have been brought prominently to the notice of Government. The campaign, though a short one, has tried the endurance of all ranks, and the General officer commanding noticed with pleasure that under all difficulties and hardships the only wish of the men was to get at the enemy. On the breaking up of the Column, the General Officer commanding only wishes that the next time he has a similar chance of commanding a brigade in the field, he may have the same troops under his command."

The telegraph line between Manipur and Burma is now completed.

Colonel Mainwaring left Haka on the 2nd with a Column, composed of two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery R. A., under Lieutenant. O'Leary; two hundred rifles of the 39th Garhwalis, under Lieutenant Mocatta; the 54th Madras Pioneers, under Lieutenant Rainey; the hospital establishment, under Surgeon Kaliwala; and one hundred transport mules, and with Lieutenant Evatt as Staff Officer.

The object was to establish Zahwit as paramount chief of the Klang-Klangs, to destroy the houses of the two rebel chiefs, Lalway and Koikway, and by a demonstration of force to expedite the payment of the fine inflicted by us for the attack at the Lawvar stream. Lieutenant MacNabb accompanied the Column as Civil Officer.

Klang-Klang was reached within five hours when the Column was entrenched with the whole of the transport in a camp opposite the village. Half the force was then sent to visit the village of Hangewa.

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The Regent of Manipur is delivered up by his countrymen.

The Senapati is not yet captured.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

Till all tribes of the Miranzai border come in, General Lockh art suspends further action.

THE BENARES RIOTS.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

At the trial of the Benares rioters yesterday, Mr. Ludgwick identified fifteen of the prisoners as having been engaged in breaking the wires on the terminal post and plundering the telegraph office.

SHIKARING AT MAHABLESHWAR: THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

MY DEAR MR. NEWSPAPER,—Nurse says you have put in your paper that I am a very naughty boy, and that I have shot my little sister and a cat, as well as the ayah. I did shoot the ayah, but not much, and then my mother took all the lovely arrows away, so I couldn't shoot my sister or the cat. I think I should like to shoot a cat, but I haven't any arrows, please say in your paper that I am not a naughty boy any more, because I haven't any arrows, they are such nice arrows and could stick in a tree if they hit straight,—I am, &c.,

LIONEL.

Woodside, Mahableshwar, May 8 1891.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were good enough to let the public know, through your columns, that the National Band would play on Sunday, at the Victoria Gardens. Being curious about this National Band, myself and a friend drove down to the Gardens, and were agreeably surprised to find that the bandsmen were Portuguese, the instruments and music capital, and the programme, a very good one. There was a fair number of people, mostly Parsees with their wives and children, and a fair sprinkling of Europeans. Among those were many seamen from the Prince's Dock, and they evidently appreciated the music. It is not often these poor fellows get such a chance as presented itself to them on Sunday last. It is too much to hope for a Band at the Victoria Gardens every Sunday, but if the mysterious agency that brought the Band could arrange for its playing once a month, there would be an incalculable amount of good done.

The Victoria Gardens are coming along superbly, and Bombay will soon be as famous for its Gardens as it now is for its Arthur Crawford Markets, thanks to the enlightened spirit of the City Fathers who voted for the arrangements that brought the present state of affairs about. I am a frequent visitor of a Sunday evening to these Gardens, and I marvel much to think how little the higher and middle class of natives avails itself of the means at its disposal for the highest form of enjoyment. Except Parsee, one sees but very few natives, yet the entrance fee to the Gardens is only one pice, and tram fares are as low as possible. What can it be that keeps these people away?—

Yours, &c., VISITOR.

ACCORDING to Mr. Palmer, financial adviser to the Egyptian Government, the financial surplus, which in 1887 was only £70,000, rose to over £600,000 in 1890. The reserve fund with the Public Debt Office, constituted in 1887, is now credited with nearly £1,460,000, and, besides, the Government has a special revenue of about £400,000. These reserves are available against any extraordinary loss of revenue, or for extra works of public utility. The financial improvement during the last few years has enabled the Government to grant relief of taxation to the extent of £656,000—namely, for the corvee, £410,000; professional, £123,000; weighers, £29,000; sheep and goats, £41,000; sundries, £53,000.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

MR. GOSCHEN has given us a surprise budget this time, for not one person out of a thousand was shrewd enough to see that free, or as it ought to be called, State education—Lord Salisbury prefers the phrase assisted education—was foreshadowed in Mr. Balfour's letter published in yesterday's papers. "What is the meaning of it?" was asked in the lobbies last night, and according to the general opinion it indicated an early dissolution of Parliament. Some talk of a general election before the harvest; others think it will be postponed until after the ingathering of the crops. Scarcely anyone to day at all events thinks that Lord Salisbury will defer his appeal to the country beyond the present year. Many Conservatives, including some who fill positions in the Ministry, think that this step has been already too long delayed. I am told that for this Mr. Balfour is responsible. The Prime Minister's advisers wanted him to test the feeling of the country months ago, but the Chief Secretary objected on the ground that it would not be fair to him to go to the constituencies until he had had an opportunity of passing his Irish Land Bill. The Conservative press have received the Budget proposals quite coldly. Even the ever-faithful *Morning Post* does not disguise the fact that it looked for something quite different. A penny off the Income-tax would have been preferable. The *Standard* accuses Mr. Goschen of "squandering the greater part of his two million surplus in providing us with a thing for which there is hardly any genuine demand, and which a very large class of the community, including many of the most loyal supporters of the Government, view with noted distrust." The liquor trade, who had been hoping for a reduction of their burdens, are perfectly furious with the Government, and talk of standing aloof from both parties. But they will do nothing of the kind. Like the Conservative opponents of so called free education, they know that with the Liberals in power they would fare much worse. Publicans and Clericals may not relish the Budget, but they will not withhold their support from Lord Salisbury on that account. There will in all probability be a great fight to secure the denominational schools being placed under popular control if they are to receive further aid from the public purse. I have no doubt that before this letter reaches Brindisi the Nonconformist conscience will be fully aroused. The Budget may be said to be Mr. Chamberlain's.

I had a long talk two or three evenings ago with Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P. He is not so unreasonable and wrong-headed in private conversation, as he seems to be in his public utterances. For instance, he is by no means averse to the re-imposition of the cotton duties, and he does not want to abolish the Indian opium trade so long as there is a chance of some other country—Persia, for example—stepping into our shoes. Some one told me recently that the German settlers on the African Coast are not unlikely to compete with us in supplying the China market. According to this gentleman, the soil of Africa is not unfavourable to the growth of the poppy. Perhaps—I forgot to ask him—Mr. Samuel Smith may have heard something of the kind. At any rate, he frankly confessed to me that he did not look forward to the cultivation of opium in India being done away with for at least ten years. He thinks the thing will be effected by intermediate stages, and he is sanguine enough to hope for some international action for the suppression of the much-abused drug. He does not see why, as the Powers are banded together to prevent slavery, they should not establish a similar alliance for preventing what he and his friends regard as another form of servitude. Mr. Smith candidly told me, in answer to my question, that he did not believe that the country is prepared to reimburse the Indian Government the revenue it would lose if the opium trade ceased to-morrow or ten years—the Government of India should be on the wrong side of the ledger in consequence of the loss arising from parting with the opium monopoly, the deficit would be made good by the British tax-payer. I accompanied Mr. Smith, at his request, on his afternoon walk, in St. James's and Green Park, and I suppose we were together about three-quarters of an hour. I left him feeling persuaded that however visionary some of his views may seem, he is thoroughly sincere. I was glad to notice that his allusions to Anglo-Indians were couched in a more just and friendly spirit than those of some other distinguished Radicals I could name.

In certain quarters the name of Lord Rosebery, your readers will be surprised to learn, is mentioned in connection with the reversion of the Viceroyalty. With Lord Rosebery's brilliant prospects at home it seems very unlikely that he would absent himself from England for five years, but the people who are talking of him as a possible successor to the Marquis of Lansdowne, are men in high stations. One of these said to me when I ventured to express my incredulity—"But you see there are so few men in the Conservative and Unionist party who are fit for the position." That may be the case, but whoever is selected as your next Governor-General, I doubt if it will be the Earl of Rosebery. There are several reasons, besides the one already stated, why Lord Rosebery would hesitate about accepting the distinguished appointment in India even if it were offered to him. His motherless children are of an age that would compel their being left at home if he went away, and he is so attached to them that it is not easy to imagine his voluntarily consenting to so painful a separation. The Marquis of Lorne is an aspirant for the Viceroyalty of India, as he has been for years, but those who are behind the scenes do not think that if any other acceptable man can be found, the husband of Princess Louise will be the future ruler of India. In Anglo-Indian official circles the suggestion that Lord George Hamilton is destined for the post is received with some scepticism. When Mr. Disraeli, to please his aristocratic patrons, selected the third son of the late Duke of Abercorn for office, the young nobleman was looked upon as a promising politician, but, like so many more men he has not answered the expectations of his friends. He is a respectable administrator and nothing more. If anything, he has lost ground since he became a Cabinet Minister. His political influence in the House and in the country is not half that possessed by Sir John Gorst, who at present is only an Under-Secretary. Still Lord George is amiable, and socially at all events he would make a good Viceroy of India. In the more ornamental part of his viceregal duties he would be effectively helped by his wife, who is foremost in all good works that claim the support of philanthropic ladies.

The critics of M. Bonvalot have succeeded in drawing that gentleman. Mr. S. Digby's letter of April 15 to the *Times* was reproduced in the French papers, one of which at least, *La Paix*, expressed its opinion that M. Bonvalot would at once deny the statement, adding:—"Nos colonnes sont entierement ouvertes a M. Bonvalot." M. Bonvalot, however, did not avail himself of this gracious offer. On Monday the *Times* published a note from Mr. S. Digby correcting his slip in confounding the last expedition of M. Bonvalot with his Pamir journey—a slip which did not affect the main question. This was pointed out very clearly by the Hon. George Curzon, M.P., who, writing from Ragatz, Switzerland, says:—"Your correspondent, Mr. Digby, is entirely justified in drawing public attention to the disgraceful statements with reference to the Manipur disaster reported by the French journal *La France*. "A French journalist"—M. Villars of the *Debats*, who valiantly entered the lists on behalf of his countryman, did not attempt to traverse the principal fact brought forward by Mr. Digby, but urged that an English translation of "Through the Heart of Asia" is dedicated "in graceful terms" to his Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Mr. Curzon more pertinently points out that a "superficial courtesy" compelled M. Bonvalot to dedicate his book to the ex-Viceroy. The original French editions entitled "Du Caucase aux Indes a travers le Pamir," published in Paris in 1889, contains no dedication whatever. On Tuesday night M. Bonvalot lectured before the French Geographical Society, and "contrary to expectation" telegraphed the correspondent of the *Morning Post* "made no allusion to the reproaches uttered against him. M. Bonvalot has indicated privately that he means to make no reply." If M. Bonvalot gave this indication he has thought better of the matter, for on Wednesday he waited upon M. Blowitz in the Boulevard des Capucines and handed him an explanation to be telegraphed to London. In his tardy reply M. Bonvalot puts the blame on the reporter of *La France*—always those reporters!—He does not say anything about the three thousand rupees given to him by Lord Dufferin. But M. Bonvalot would not be M. Bonvalot if he had done so, for he barely acknowledges the gift in the account of his explorations. M. Bonvalot is angry with the editor of the *Overland Mail* for treating him as a sort of Tartarin and as no better than a *buveur d'absinthe de boulevard*. But M. Bonvalot has only himself to thank for this; he should, if he had been misrepresented by the French newspaper, have immediately written to the offending journals, asking them to correct their erroneous statements. It is all very well of M. Bonvalot, after ignoring the direct appeal made to him by *La Paix*, to complain that the English correspondents in Paris did not personally apply to him to know if he had been correctly reported. It is to be regretted, though perhaps not to be wondered at, that some of our countrymen in the French capital thought it a proper thing to make a disturbance at the meeting of the Geographical Society on Tuesday night. It is strange that none of the Paris correspondents of the English papers, nor so far as I observed any of the French journals, referred to this "obstruction." The *Debats* this morning devotes a leading article to the affair:—"Un propos prete a M. Bonvalot par un journal de Paris et reproduit fort inexactement (!) par toute la presse Anglaise a produit une emotion veritablement extraordinaire. M. S. Digby, le correspondent d'un des journaux les plus importants de l'Inde, a ecrit au *Times* pour rappeler que quand M. Bonvalot est arrive a Gilgit le vice-roi des Indes lui a envoye de l'argent (3,000 roupies) et qu'a Simla il a ete recu de la facon la plus hospitaliere par tout le monde depuis le vice-roi jusqu au plus humble." The writer also refers to the article in last Friday's *Overland Mail* and concludes by quoting a copy of the "explication" addressed by M. Bonvalot to the *Times*. I suppose we may now consider the incident closed. Let us hope that if M. Bonvalot, who knows nothing about Manipur or the Manipuris, should ever have occasion to again refer to the troubles in that State, he will choose some other medium of making known his views than the first reporter who accosts him in the street.

Among the many sufferers from the prevailing east winds is Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who however, I am glad to say, is now much better, and hopes to resume his political work in a few days. Mr. Dadabhoy's difficulties in Central Finsbury are not yet at an end. The opposition to his candidature is indeed apparently as strong as ever, and although Mr. Eve retired some months ago, the section of the Liberal party who put forward that gentleman seem determined to get some one to take his place. A Lieutenant-Colonel Ford, of the Volunteers, I believe, is, according to rumour, not unlikely to be the candidate of their choice. The official leaders of the Liberal party were ready enough to make all the capital possible out of the famous "black man" incident, but they do not appear inclined to afford Mr. Dadabhoy any facilities for procuring a seat in Parliament. If he find his way into the House of Commons, it will not be through the assistance he has received from Parliament Street. I might almost say, it will be in spite of Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Schnadhorst, and the other gentlemen of the Liberal Federation.

I regret to announce that Sir George Birdwood, who has been complaining, off and on, of failing health for a year past, has latterly had such serious warning of the danger of overwork, that he is strongly urged to give up all but his strictly official duties, and even to take rest for a while from these, leaving his brain unburdened for the completion of his book on Indian art, the manuscript of which is to be delivered to Messrs. Chapman and Hall next December. One can scarcely hope that Sir George will heed this advice; but his friends practically enforce it on him by severely letting him alone for some time. It is no secret that half his time is taken up on behalf of friends, old and new, who seek his services, and it can easily be understood by them that the distractions caused in this way must be the severest portion of a busy man's daily burden. A willing horse should never be overworked.

A good portrait of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., appears in this morning's issue of the *Daily Graphic*, accompanied by an appreciative sketch of his honourable and useful career. The letter-press is appropriately headed "The First Citizen of Bombay." The weekly *Graphic* contains the portrait of another of your philanthropists, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas.

Some days ago the *Daily News* published a paragraph announcing the marriage of the son of "the Revenue Secretary of Hyderabad" to an Englishwoman. The official intimation appears this morning and is as follows:—"On the 18th instant, at St. Giles', Camberwell, by the Rev. James McLachlan, Mahomed Ahmed, barrister-at-law, only son of the Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Revenue Secretary to the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, Deccan, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Alfred Fitch, Esq., of London, and of Mrs. Fitch, East Dulwich. Indian and American papers, please copy." Are these mixed marriages on the increase? A young native friend in the Temple tells me that according to rumour among law-students, two more similar alliances are on the tapis. In each case the alleged intending bridegroom is a Parsee. The London correspondent of a leading country paper writes:—"The history of the first Mahomedan marriage in England has yet to be written, but it is leaking out little by little. It was with great difficulty that the clergy could be induced to perform the ceremony. It appears that the banns had been asked three times without an inkling having got out that the intending bridegroom was of the Moslem persuasion, and it was only after the third asking that the clergy discovered what they described as 'dishindrance.' The opinion of a member of the junior Bar was taken, and his view was that the banns having been asked and no protest made, it was impossible to refuse the marriage. This course some of the more clerically-minded strongly objected to, and an appeal was made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is spiritual custodian of the See of Rochester during its vacancy. The primate's view was the same as that of the barrister, and he sent the cleric to Dr. Tristram, the Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury. His view was equally strong, and the marriage had to be performed; but I hear it still forms the subject of grievance at some of the branch meetings of the English Church Union." Is the correspondent quite right in speaking of this as "the first Mahomedan marriage in England?" Surely the marriage of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali with Miss Constable took place in this country.

I hear that a lady—probably Lady Egerton of Tatton—is to be asked to preside at the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, on the 14th proximo, when Mr. Thomas Wardle, Chairman of the Silk Culture Court at the Colinderies, will read a paper on the growing use of Tussur silk in European textile manufactures. There would be no appropriateness in Lady Egerton taking the chair, as it was in her house in St. James's Square that the very successful exhibition of British silks was held a season or two ago.

MR. HAWEIS' current course of Sunday lectures is devoted to "Some Misunderstood Characters in the Bible." Among them are Cain, Judas Iscariot, and Pontius Pilate.

PRINCE BISMARCK, the week before the mail left, had polled about 2,000 votes less than the number necessary to form an absolute majority on the poll. Prince Bismarck has made a speech, in which he said that he hoped the Government would pursue a policy of "quieta non movere"—that is, to maintain quiet and to avoid unnecessary changes. A Berlin telegram states that the 30th ult. has been fixed for the second ballot at the Geestemunde election. No doubt is entertained that Prince Bismarck will be elected. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* of April 21, in an article on the motives which induced Prince Bismarck to accept his nomination, declares that it would be both irrational and unnatural to require the ex-Chancellor to be indifferent to the prosperous growth or the imperilment of the outcome of his labours. The journal goes on to recall that even the Prince of Prussia, afterwards the Emperor William I., allowed himself to be elected to the National Assembly in 1848.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

SATURDAY'S mail steamer Peninsular took home a large number of passengers from Bombay, among whom were:—Sir Robert Sandeman, Sir H. M. and Lady Rowden, Lady Souter, Lady Thompson, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, Sir Arthur Collins, &c., Mr. J. M. Sleater, Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway and Rajputana Malwa Railway; and Mrs. Sleater also went by the Peninsular. They arrived at the Apollo Bunder about 11-15 a.m., and received the parting greetings of a number of friends, among them being Colonel Bisset, the agent, Mr. H. J. B. Hargrave, acting Chief Engineer, Mr. F. C. Turner, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Traffic Manager of the above mentioned railways, besides many of the office establishment of the Chief Engineer, the Resident Engineer, and the Permanent Way Inspector, who presented a goodly muster, evincing the warm esteem they entertained for their superior. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented before Mr. and Mrs. Sleater left the Bunder. Lady Thompson, who left for the mail boat about 10-30 a.m., was met at the Bunder by Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia and family, Miss Sherin Manockjee Cursetjee, and several other native ladies. Lady Souter, who left the Bunder about an hour later, received the parting good wishes of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Messrs. Walleebhoy Khemjee, Mir Surfaraz Ali, Hoosein Ali Moolajee, Alladin Jeewajee, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Rao Bahadur Dajee Gungajee, &c. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, who arrived late at the Bunder, proceeded on board the mail steamer to meet some of his friends there. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley arrived at the Bunder about mid-day, and received the kindly greetings of Messrs. J. W. Orr, Ballajee Pandurang, L. N. Banajee, D. R. Chichgar, Dhuramsey Morarjee Goculdas, Virchand Deepchund, Shivajee Dhurmajee, and others, and left in a steam launch for the mail boat. A large number of members of the Bar met at the Royal Yacht Club, and subsequently at the Bunder, to wish the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate General *bon voyage*. Among them were Mr. W. E Hart, Mr. J. W. Orr, Lord Colin Campbell, Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Raikes, Basil Scott, Macleod, members of the Bar, Mr. T. D. Little, and others. Several members of the Bombay Bar also left by the same steamer, namely Messrs. Slater, Anderson, and Chitty. Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, who was also a passenger by the same steamer, was met at the Bunder by several Mahomedan friends, among whom were:—Messrs. Hassumbhoy Visram, Rahimtoola Khairaj, A. M. Dhurumsey, Futteh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Amirudin Tyebjee, Nuzar Mahomed Fateh Ali, and others.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H Fraser, BCS	Col A Pullan, BSC
Mr A Robinson, BCS	Col C H T Marshall, BSC
Mr A S Womack, BCS	Lieut-Col C D Swete, BCS
Mr H F D Pennington, BCS	Maj V G L Eyre, BSC
	Capt G B Unwin, BSC
Mr C L Sim, B	Capt E B Barton, BSC
Mr R H Hamilton, B	Capt G H Watson, BSC
Mr B W Blood, B	Capt H L Custance, BSC
Mr L F Blanchi, B	Capt R F Gartside Tipping, BSC
Mr H P Phillips, B	Capt S G D Smith, BRA
Mr F W Dean, B	Lieut P J Mills, BSC
Mr C P Crouch, B	Lieut W Kirkpatrick, BSC
Mr W H Cole, B	Mr J G D Patridge, MCS
Mr L L Parrott, B	Col J H Gordon, DSO, MSC
Mr O Lash, B	Lieut D Baker, Bo SC
Mr J A Yates, B	
Col G T Skipwith, BRE	
Col H R Spearman, BSC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A R Birks, BCS, 3 mos	Lieut P Malcolm, BSC, 6 mos
Mr W Grierson Jackson, BCS, 6 mos	Mr E Gibson, MCS, till October
Mr E P Popert, B, 3 mos	MSC, 5 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W Wiseman, B	Brig-Surg G Massy, B

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Indian Staff Corps—To be Lieut Col—Maj G W Walker.

Lieutenants to be Captains—F G Bradley, T H Smith, C H M Hitchins, R Errington, G F D Hamilton, R Wapshare, E R Hartigan, M T Shewen, C C Anderson, C A S Montgomery, E L Holloway, D J T O'Brien and H Priestly.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. G. M. Audain, from the Suffolk Regt.; Lieut. C. M'C. Poulter, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lieut. J. N. Jephson, from the Manchester Regt.; Lieut. S. Geoghegan, from the Royal Irish Regt.; Sec. Lieut. G. M. Morris, from the South Lancashire Regt.; Sec. Lieut. E. N. Obbard, from the Leicestershire Regt.; Sec. Lieut. F. W. Daniel, from the Bedfordshire Regt.; Sec. Lieut. W. E. E. Lloyd, from the Durham Light Infantry; Sec. Lieut. H. L. D. Fordyce, from the Royal Artillery; Sec. Lieut. H. W. Cobham, from the Worcestershire Regt.; Sec. Lieut. J. L. Orr, from the 7th Hussars; Sec. Lieut. C. S. Eastmead, from the Manchester Regt.; Sec. Lieut. B. Scott, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Sec. Lieut. H. M. M. Brooke, from the Essex Regt.; Sec. Lieut. A. B. [illegible], from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Sec. Lieut. F. W. B. Gray, from the Royal Berkshire Regt.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps—Col. S. E. Atkinson, Col. W. J. Pickance, Col. C. H. Bridges, and Maj. G. M. Bellasis.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government in India:—Capt. N. A. Bray, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be a Deputy Asst. Qr.-Gen., Intelligence Branch; Capt. H. H. Dobbie, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy-Asst. Adj.-Gen. for Musketry, vice Captain H. T. Faithfull, who has vacated the appointment; Capt. A. C. Batten, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy-Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Bengal Establishment, vice Capt. G. H. B. Coats, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Capt. E. A. D'A. Thomas, Worcestershire Reg., to be a Deputy-Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Bombay Establishment, vice Capt. D. C. W. Harrison, resigned; Capt. J. L. Armitage, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, Madras Establishment.

ANTI-OPIUM AGITATION.

Two well-attended meetings to protest against the opium traffic of the Indian Government were held at Hastings on April 21, Canon Sanderson being in the chair. The meetings were addressed by the secretary to the Anti-Opium society and by several leading clergymen, and the Government of India was freely denounced for its "wickedness" in dealing in opium, and was accused of forcing the drug upon the Chinese in order to make revenue. Dr. J. Pollen challenged some of the Secretary's statements, and was thereupon called upon by the chairman to speak. In responding, Dr. Pollen explained that his interruptions had not been made in any hostile spirit, but he thought the arguments of the anti-opium agitators would lose none of their force by being a little more in accordance with truth. It was not a fact that the Government of India tried to force the sale of this pernicious drug on any one. All they did was to try to regulate and control that sale. Abolish the Government monopoly and the poppy would be grown freely all over India, and the consumption of opium would increase. Dr. Pollen expressed regret that a distinguished ex-member of his Service should have spoken somewhat sillily and disrespectfully of the able and earnest men who voted according to their consciences against Government in this matter. Anglo-Indians, long accustomed to lord it over deserts, were somewhat intolerant of adverse opinions when they found themselves transplanted to more populated places, and Dr. Pollen did not deny that travelling and thinking M.P.s, and even casual visitors sometimes got a truer insight into Indian administration than officers actually engaged in that administration. But the converse was also true, the Anglo-Indian, being free from all party bias, and watching the fray from afar, often got very much sounder views of home politics than people at home, and every true friend of India must deplore the recent tendency (that was every day becoming more apparent) to make India the shuttlecock of *party* politics. Dr. Pollen explained that he drew the pay of the people of India—and served the people of India—and, therefore, could not but regret any tendency that told against the well-being of the Indian nation. If India lost its opium revenue, an enhancement of the salt tax must follow, and a more unfortunate tax than the salt-tax could not be imagined. If the earnest men who had got up this agitation really wish India well, they must be prepared to put their hands in their pockets and submit to an increase in their own income tax, in order to compensate India for the loss of the opium revenue, otherwise all the agitation would merely result in increasing the burden of the already heavily-laden Indian ryot.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE PARSEE DOCTORS' EVIDENCE.

PROGRESS may be slow in the inquiry which is being made into the tragic fates of the two unfortunate young Parsee females, Buchoobai and Perozbai, but the case is certainly growing more sensational day by day. Saturday's sitting was chiefly taken up with recording the evidence of the two Parsee doctors, who, at the request of Superintendent MacDermott, made an examination of the bodies on the spot where they fell shortly after the occurrence, and they both stuck to their original statements already published, that there were marks of finger-nails on the bodies, and that an outrage had been committed on the two women. Dr. Framjee Sorabjee Divecha said he was corroborated by Dr. Sorabji Dosabhai Nadirsha, that Superintendent MacDermott had asked him to examine the bodies. On doing so he found nail-marks and scratches on the thigh and left breast of Buchoobai. On the inner side of the thigh there were forty or fifty nail-marks and some scratches, and on the outer side were some more. On the left breast there were also nail-marks, made, it appeared to him, by the right hand. On examining Perozbai he found nail-marks on her thigh, but none on her breast. In the course of his examination by Superintendent MacDermott, he thought the parts of the body scratched had been naked when the scratches were made, and then, in reply to the Coroner, he said they could not have been inflicted with the clothes on, unless the party who did it had "superhumanly large nails." Then finding, from the laughter raised at his curious remark, that he had said something droll, he said he meant "long, sharp nails." Then being asked if the marks might not have been made by the violent contact with the telegraph wire he said no, adding very decidedly that they could not possibly have been caused by anything else than finger-nails. Both medical gentlemen having been examined the Coroner read the medical certificate in which it was stated that the marks could not have been made by the sand or gravel on which they fell, and Dr. Nadirsha concluded by saying, he firmly adhered to his first statement, that the ladies had been outraged. Mr. George Lund, of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, who was also examined, explained how easily the parapet wall on the top of the Tower, despite its 3 feet 8 inches, could be mounted. One very important point on which he threw light was that any screaming on the top balcony could easily have been heard in the clock-room, and he had never heard any complaints of women having been insulted in the Tower. The following is a detailed report of the evidence:—

Mr. George Lund, partner in the firm of Lund, Blockley, and Carter, residing at Mazagon, said: I am in charge of the clock, in the Rajabai Tower, and have been since it was put up in 1882. I am in charge of the key leading to the Tower. The public are not admitted without my knowledge.

But are the public admitted?—Yes, on all days, with my consent. My peon, in charge of the key, is instructed that anyone wishing to visit the Tower, he should come to me and ask permission to allow admission.

There is no such thing as a free-day and a restraining day?—All days are alike. The man entrusted with the key is simply a coolie. On the 25th ult., at about 7-30 p.m., I heard at my house that two Parsee ladies had been killed at the Rajabai Tower. I did not come to the Tower until the following Thursday the 30th ult., in the morning. I saw the telegraph wire broken. It was used for regulating the time of the clock to my shop at the corner of Meadow Street. I put a portion of it off, and now produce it.

Superintendent MacDermott: Could any one mount the parapet wall on the top balcony at the place pointed out by two witnesses? Yes, easily by placing the foot on the plinth of the cluster of columns which in that place are quite close to the parapet wall. I showed the jury how it could be done. A similar cluster of columns is on the four sides of the balcony [illegible] feet eight inches.

Could the screams of a person on the top balcony standing north, south

the body scratched were naked when they were scratched.

The Coroner: They could not have been inflicted when the clothes were on?—They could be inflicted with the clothes on.

This Parsee woman's breast was covered with a *sudra*, jacket, and outer jacket?—Yes.

Then how could they be inflicted with those clothes on?—They could have been inflicted on the breast if the *sudra* only was on, and on the thigh if the trousers were on.

Supt. MacDermott: These are the three garments. Is it possible for any human being to make marks through those clothes?—No.

The body was found with these clothes. Is it possible to make marks through them?—They could have been made through the clothes if a person had had superhumanly large nails.—(Laughter).

Witness corrected himself and said "If a person had very long sharp nails."

Supt. MacDermott: You found no marks on the left thigh of Buchoobai?—No.

The Coroner: Did you take any notes of the examination?—No.

Supt. MacDermott: Who gave these notes to the police?—I don't recognise the handwriting.

A Juryman: Could those marks have been inflicted with anything else except finger-nails?—No.

Are you sure of that?—Certain.

The Coroner: Could any of the marks have been inflicted by this piece of telegraph wire?—No.

Dr. Sorabjee Dosabhoy Nadirsha, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University, said: I reside at Cowasjee Patel Street. I came here on the 25th April, at about 5-45 p.m. I went to the University Library, and saw in the hall downstairs the dead bodies of two Parsee females lying on the floor. Supt. MacDermott was there, and some five or six Parsee ladies and ten or fifteen Parsee gentlemen. I tried to recognise the bodies but could not. Superintendent MacDermott requested the Parsee ladies to examine the bodies, and see if there were marks of external violence upon them. He hesitated and left the place except an elderly lady who remained standing and gazing at the bodies. Superintendent MacDermott asked me if I was a medical man, and I said I was, whereupon he requested me and three other medical men who were present to examine the bodies of the Parsee ladies and inform him whether there were any marks of violence externally on them. I and the other medical men hesitated and informed him it was not our function. Two medical men went away. I was also on the point of going away. Superintendent MacDermott again repeatedly requested us, saying "We, the police, make such examinations in such cases in the Police Courts, and you being medical practitioners can take no harm in doing it." We asked the old lady to remove the clothes and we began to make our examination. I and Dr. Divecha. We commenced with the body of Buchoobai. On her right thigh on its outer side and on its lower two-thirds, I found it all covered with marks of finger-nails. The marks were semi-lunar, and about three or four inches in length, corresponding with the breadth of the finger-nails. Some penetrated the true skin and some only removed the cuticle. None were bleeding. The left thigh had no marks. On the left breast I found five or six marks or scratches showing that they were nail-marks. They were deeper than those in the thigh. They appeared like the nails penetrating the skin without any downward or upward scratching. Three were near the base of the breast above and one on each side of the breast, all above the nipple. I then examined the body of Perozbai, and there I found some nail-marks on her right thigh, about the middle, about ten or fifteen in number on the inner side of the thigh. They were nail indentations. Some were bleeding. On the upper part of the thigh near the groin, I found [illegible]. The nail-marks were not surrounded by any congestion. The marks were about ten or fifteen in number. Mr. Griffin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, then came in, and proceeded us making any further examination.

Supt. MacDermott: Are these the notes I made at the time of the examination?—There are the notes. (Here witness handed in certain notes).

What are the notes you have been reading from?—It is a fair copy.

Dr. Nadirsha to Mr. MacDermott: Exhibit E was written at my dictation by Mr. Nowrojee Limjee Banajee, and he gave it to Mr. MacDermott in my presence.

The Coroner read the Exhibit E, which stated that there were marks of nails on the groins and thighs of one of the ladies. It further stated that there were [illegible] marks on the other female.

Dr. Nadirsha to Mr. MacDermott: The evidence I gave to-day was not from by memory, but from notes made by me at the time.

Superintendent Brewin: Please ask him when the notes were made.

The Coroner: Not now, but when the time comes.

Mr. Brewin: But it is very important, Sir, to ascertain at once when the notes were made.

The Coroner: No, I don't think so. The jury will hear the notes read, and the question will be put in due time.

The Coroner read the medical certificate which stated that the marks on the two bodies were positive marks of an indecent assault upon the two ladies. The two doctors declared positively that the marks could not possibly have been made by sand or gravel on the ground where the bodies fell.

Witness to Mr. Brewin.—I spoke in giving my evidence from my memory with the notes in my hand, knowing what was in the notes.

Mr. Brewin: Is there a single note in the paper as to the number and nature of the wounds.

Dr. Nadirsha: Here it is. I say the number could not be less than 108 nail-marks on Buchoobai.

Mr. Brewin: When you said there were 15 nail-marks, were you correct?

The Coroner: That refers to Perozbai.

Dr. Nadirsha: That refers to Perozbai. There is nothing in my notes about the number of marks on Perozbai, but I gave the number from my memory, as I perfectly remembered it. I also spoke from memory about the character of the marks.

Mr. Brewin: You, Sir, found fault with his memory when the jury viewed the body.

The Coroner: No, I did not. I found no fault with his memory at all.

Dr. Nadirsha: The marks I saw on the groins of Perozbai were marks of nails, not scratches. Exhibit J is in my writing. The notes were made whilst the examination was going on. Dr. Divecha assisted me in the whole of the examination. He made no notes, but another gentleman wrote for him. I made the digital examination on both the bodies at the request of Superintendent MacDermott. I was asked no question by the Coroner about the original examination when I was giving my evidence-in-chief, and I therefore did not volunteer it.

Mr. Brewin: Knowing that it was important, you yet omitted to state it in your examination.

Dr. Nadirsha: Our examination was a superficial one. I was asked by Mr. MacDermott to see if there was any blood.

Mr. Brewin: Though your examination was superficial, yet you stated that there was an outrage committed.

Dr. Nadirsha: That was my opinion based upon all the circumstances.

Mr. Brewin: Do you adhere to the opinion jotted down on this paper?

Dr. Nadirsha: I adhere to those opinions still.

Mr. Brewin: Do you still say that the ladies were outraged?

Dr. Nadirsha: I think so still. I based my opinion on the parts of the body on which I found the finger-marks.

Mr. Brewin: Because you saw the nail-marks on the thighs and the breasts, do you say that the girls were outraged?

Dr. Nadirsha: Yes, I think so, and say so.

Mr. Brewin: Can you say whether those marks could have been made on the bodies, and yet the ladies might not have been outraged?

Dr. Nadirsha: No, I don't think so.

Mr. Brewin: Could the marks have been made, and yet no outrage committed?

Dr. Nadirsha: I don't understand your language.

Mr. Brewin to the Coroner: I ask you, Sir, to make the witness give me an answer.

Mr. Craigie: Perhaps Mr. Brewin will say what he means by an outrage?

The Coroner: What is an outrage?

Dr. Nadirsha: An indecent assault upon a female.

The Coroner: Quite so, that is a correct definition of the word.

Mr. Brewin: Are outrage and indecent assault synonymous with rape?

Dr. Nadirsha: No, rape is a different thing. I do not mean that rape was committed.

Do you think the nail-marks were inflicted while the garments were on?—No; I think they were inflicted when those parts of the body were naked. I did not particularly notice how the ladies were dressed. When I came into the hall their bodies were covered with *sarrees*. I was standing by while Buchoobai's body was uncovered for examination.

Did you see the *sarree* removed to expose the breast to your examination?—Yes. I saw the *sarree* removed, and the old woman shifted the clothes and exposed the breast.

Mr. Brewin: Supposing the ladies had these garments (produces them) on, could the marks on the body have been inflicted?—No. The marks must have been inflicted when these three jackets were removed. I know nothing about superhuman nails. I was under no excitement that day. The ladies were not my relatives, and we were on the point of going away when Mr. MacDermott asked us to examine. He asked us to examine for his own satisfaction.

The Coroner: You made the examination for Mr. MacDermott's immediate satisfaction, and not for a Coroner's court?

Dr. Nadirsha: Yes.

Mr. Brewin: There was an excited crowd outside at the time?—There was a crowd, but I cannot say whether it was excited

Mr. Brewin to the Coroner: Will you kindly read over the statement to see if there is any point on which I might question him further.

The Coroner said he would read over Dr. Divecha's as well as Dr. Nadirsha's evidence.

Mr. Brewin: Did Mr. MacDermott make one request or two to you to make a digital examination?—Only one. We wanted to take the old lady's opinion before I made a digital examination. I made the digital examination at Mr. MacDermott's request. He asked me to see if there was any blood. After the whole examination, I came to the conclusion that the ladies had been outraged; and Mr. MacDermott said the same thing.

When you wrote the document K, did you mean that an indecent assault had been committed?

The Coroner: Did you mean rape?

Dr. Nadirsha: No. Certainly not.

The Coroner: I don't want to interfere. But I will take care of it. When I come to that, Mr. Brewin will be nowhere. (Laughter.)

Dr. Nadirsha: When I wrote my note, I did not mean by the word outrage that rape had been committed.

Mr. Brewin: Now, Sir, I have nothing more to ask him.

Mr. Inverarity: Did Mr. MacDermott say after he had seen the marks that an outrage had been committed.

Dr. Nadirsha: Yes; he said that an outrage and murder had been committed. He said so in the presence of several persons standing near us.

Mr. MacDermott: Do you know that it is the duty of policemen to examine marks of violence?

Mr. Inverarity: Nobody suggests anything against you.

Mr. MacDermott: I wish that to go in the notes, because there may be a wrong impression on the mind of the jury.

The Coroner to Mr. MacDermott: Do you know of the order that, in a case of violence, the bodies are not to be touched until viewed by the Coroner.

Mr. MacDermott: Yes, Sir, but I gave no order for the removal of the bodies.

Nanabhoy Baljee, managing clerk to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, said he knew Manockjee Asiajee. Between 3-30 and 3-45 p.m. on the 25th April, Manockjee came to the office, and sat down. He always came to the office in connection with a suit filed by his step-brother against him and his mother. He asked witness if his case would be on the Monday's board; and witness told him he might go with a clerk and see the board. Before that he had told witness that he had been to see the Rajabai Tower. Manockjee then went into a room on the landing. In about eight or ten minutes, Manockjee returned to witness and said he was going to the High Court with the clerk, named Bowrekar. Manockjee also inquired about a summons from the Registrar of Assurances. Manockjee and the clerk then left. About 5, 5-15, or 5-30 p.m. witness learned from a peon that Manockjee had been arrested by the police. Witness gave the news to his masters, who were all sitting in the office, and then made a note of what he had stated here in his diary.

The Coroner: For the benefit of Manockjee or Bowrekar.

Witness: Not for anybody's benefit. I made the note as usual.

The Coroner: Solicitor's clerks have not much time to make long notes.

Witness: I made only a short note.

By Mr. MacDermott: When Manockjee came to you did he appear in any way excited?—No; he was in his usual mood.

Did you notice anything strange about his clothes?—No.

Did he appear at all frightened?—Not at all.

And did he leave your office to go anywhere?—He first came to the office between 3-30 and 3-45 and then at 5-15 or 5-30 p.m.

By Mr. Inverarity: I am the clerk who attends to Manockjee's interests.

Are you the clerk who acts for him in this case?—No, I am giving him no legal assistance nor advice.

Have you spoken to him during the last fortnight?—After he was relieved by the police he came to me.

What for?—I do not know.

Is he in the habit of coming to your house?—Yes; about his suit.

And about this affair?—Yes.

And why did you make the note about the affair?—I made the note in my diary, because I did not know what might have turned up against him.

Have you it here?—I have not it here. It is in my office.

Did you look into your watch when he came to your office?—No; nor for some time after, when I looked to see whether or not it was too late to send some precipes to the High Court.

And you must have precipes in the High Court by 4 o'clock?—Yes.

And it must have been after 4 when Manockjee left them?—No; it was a quarter to four on my watch.

Did you make a note of that in your diary?—No.

Mr. Inverarity: That is the most important thing.

The Coroner: What sort of watch do you wear? A Waterbury? (Laughter.)

And did you look into your watch the second time Manockji came?—No.

Did Manockjee come every day to your office?—Yes; every day about his case, which had been postponed. It had been on the board last month, and was expected to come in again after the Sessions.

Then when he came to your office about 3-30 or 3-45 did he come walking or running?—In his usual way. He did not come running. And I never told anybody he came running.

Now you have told us Manockjee did not consult you about this matter?—Yes.

And you know a letter, dated May 1, appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* signed by Manockjee?—Yes.

And did you not write it?—Yes.

And yet you say he did not consult you about it?—I wrote it for him in after hearing his statement. He came and asked me to write it for him, but he paid nothing for it. I did it as a friend.

And did you not do so as an attorney's clerk and ask to have him released on bail:—No; I only went to Mr. MacDermott, because Manockjee's mother came to me and said MacDermott Sahab wanted me. He wanted me to come and see him, and say what I knew. I did not see Mr. MacDermott then, nor next morning, and afterwards sent him my statement in writing.

Did you never make the request to Mr. MacDermott to release Manockjee?—No; never.

And where did you write this letter signed 1st May?—At home on the 30th April. Manockjee came that day and asked me to write it. He signed it in my presence, and I despatched it to the papers for him.

You also sent a written statement by yourself to the newspapers?—I had made my statement, and I wanted to give publicity to it, because Manockjee asked me to do it.

Is it not the fact that you have been acting as a friend or attorney down to the present in this matter?—Not in a professional capacity.

But I want to know if he comes to you for advice?—No.

And does he not come to you at all?—Not since the commencement of these proceedings. The last time he came was about five days ago.

And you came here yesterday with him when he was to be examined?—No; I have come every day as a spectator merely.

The Coroner: Taking notes?—No.

Mr. Inverarity: You did not know you were to be called as a witness?—No; not till yesterday.

Well, you can send now for your diary?—Yes. (Witness then sent a messenger to his office for his diary.)

By the Coroner: I do not know why Bowrekar has left Bombay.—I did not give him leave; and I do not know whether he ran away or not.

Is Saccaram your peon here?—Yes.

Why is he here?—He is upstairs with the witnesses waiting to be called.

Does Manockjee know English well?—He speaks and reads English but not very well.

The Coroner: Imperfectly?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity: That letter was signed in English. Does he write English?—He does. (Here the messenger returned with the witness's diary which was handed to Mr. Inverarity.)

Mr. Inverarity: I put this entry in. You say here "attending Manockjee Ashlajee 3-30 or 3-45," and you tell us now that he went away and came back after some minutes, when you looked into your watch and found it quarter to four?—I cannot explain that.

You must have known in putting this down he must must have first come some minutes before that?—I was very busy that day, and wrote it in hot haste.

The Coroner: Now time is the great element in your cross-examination, and you see this is inaccurate?—It ought to have been some time before a quarter to four.

Mr. Inverarity: Then you wrote this to fix the time Manockjee came to your office?—Yes.

And what time of the day was it you wrote that?—The same day some time after five o'clock.

The inquest was then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—A week has passed since the opening of the Coroner's inquiry into the horrible tragedy, but no light has yet been thrown upon it. The mystery is as deeply engulfed in darkness as it ever was before. Nay, some of the evidence has only served to make the case more puzzling. The tragedy has taken hold of the heart and imagination of the Parsis as no other event in the local history of the community has done before. The mental torture caused by a weighing of mutually conflicting theories adds to the agony of the heart. The finding out of the truth ought to be the aim of every one. We do not approve of the tone and attitude of a certain Parsi paper, yet it may be stated for the Parsi journals generally that, although they are carried away somewhat by excitement which, under the circumstances, is quite natural, and although with the whole of the Parsi community they strongly incline to the belief that an unspeakable wrong has been done, be it an outrage or an attempt at outrage, they have not assumed it for a positive fact that there was foul play. On the other hand, the police seem to discard altogether the theory of outrage, and the evidence of some of the witnesses they have submitted goes to support the theory of suicide or accident, or both, which they have started almost from the commencement and which they are now evidently working for, under what may be taken as an honest belief on their part that there was no violence.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—Eager and impatient as the excited public were, especially the majority of the Parsi audience, who are reported to have mustered in great force, to learn some authentic details regarding the grievous occurrence, it was not surprising that the first day's proceedings were somewhat of a noisy, albeit sensational, character. The excitement was so great that it gave their minds little leisure to reason out calmly and judicially the several stories which passed from mouth to mouth with the rapidity of lightning. And of all the many incredible stories told, none found such amazing and stupendous belief as the story which ascribed to the police the receipt of thousands of Rupees by way of illegal gratification! Within a few hours of the tragic occurrence, it was widely alleged that Aslaji who was kept under surveillance on suspicion was discharged, because he managed to mortgage his paternal house on the very night and able to buy over the police with the proceeds! On the basis of this absolutely unbelievable gossip there was reared the foundation of the allegation which has since kept hold of the popular mind as firm as a rock that Aslaji, and two rich Mahomedans whose names seem to be public property since the accident, are the real authors of the death of the two girls! That with the entertainment of such transparently absurd stories, which would certainly be scandalous if true, and which if true at all would arouse such an indignation on the devoted heads of the police that it would be impossible to imagine the consequences, the unthinking and extraordinarily excited multitude should have lost their heads on the first day is not unintelligible. As the inquest progressed and men's minds seemed to have regain somewhat of their ordinary composure, the turbulence and other undesirable scenes, which we cannot but strongly deprecate, have ceased to occur. We consider this to be a healthy sign, and symptomatic of the return of common sense. And we urge upon all our readers and their friends that the sooner they abandon the hysterical attitude of the past few days and learn to exercise the virtue of patience and suspending of judgment till the conclusion of the Coroner's investigation, the better for the ends of truth, which all right-minded persons are most anxious to discover. Hence, the sooner they cease to ascribe heinous and unfounded motives to the police in this matter the wiser they will be.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—It is not certain if the chain of circumstantial evidence goes to establish the theory of accident, for there is much to prove the hollowness of it. The evidence in several respects is conflicting and it is a little puzzling which to accept though not supplying the missing link, is still of some importance. The words *lodhkan chalian* which, he says, he heard the Parsi boy speak may point to a sort of preconcerted plan, and this combined with whistling may seem to be a sign for others. If the words were not meant for others, what meaning may attach to the word *chalian* (going)? It is commonly believed that there must be persons knowing something about this tragedy who, for reasons known to themselves, do not come forward. If this be a fact, it is the duty of such persons to assist the cause of justice. But if there is nothing new in what they have to say, it is advisable for them to be quiet rather than seek notoriety. The evidence of Dr. Smith and of the Parsi children is anxiously awaited. It would be well if the Parsi keep their sympathy within reasonable limits. They seem to forget themselves at times. Though their zeal in assisting the members of the family is to be commended, a little more discretion is need to clear up the mystery. False reports, instead of allowing justice to take its own course, may frustrate its ends, and give needless pain to the family as well as the community at large.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th May, 1891, compared with the statement of the 28th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 28. Rs.	A.	P.	May 5. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,21,13,145	3	7	2,25,57,109	14	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,81,24,288	5	1	6,01,71,126	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,26,99[illegible]	6	10	2,41,636	14	11
Sundries	25,00,208	4	2	26,13,476	10	11
	Rs. 10,77,24,[illegible]	1	4	11,01,83,349	12	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,03,31,135	8	0	1,02,53,110	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts.	75,83,020	4	0	75,99,215	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	81,85,906	7	2	87,86,200	12	10
Credits on do.	62,56,027	9	10	64,05,074	4	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,07,30,236	4	11	2,66,10,494	4	6
Balances with other Banks	9,23,180	4	3	10,57,663	14	3
Bullion	10,50,377	13	8	10,46,000	1	2
Dead Stock	12,24,309	2	4	12,24,361	12	7
Stamps	11,397	2	5	17,057	5	4
Sundries	17,82,365	0	6	17,50,256	10	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,46,09,931	7	1	2,70,55,981	2	10
Do. at Branches	1,90,27,748	1	2	1,93,82,933	12	0
	Rs. 10,77,24,635	1	4	11,06,83,349	12	4

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 5th May, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,07,892	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,33,073	do.
Other Deposits	20,46,838	do.
Post Bills	14,611	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	61,830	Dec.
Loans	1,00,295	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,49,018	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,28,742	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	24,46,030	Inc.
Do. at Branches	3,55,188	Inc.

MORE than one interest will suffer by the abrupt termination of the Parliamentary careers of Captain Verney and Mr. de Cobain. A London correspondent says that in Parliament Captain Verney has hitherto been regarded as a man of much piety and probity, and generally as an embodiment of all the virtues both public and private. He and Mr. de Cobain were both accustomed to join a prayer meeting which is held when Parliament is sitting in one of the ante-rooms of the House (the attendance being limited to M. P.'s), where they were both also accustomed to "engage" in prayer with great fervour and fluency.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg says that a letter which has been received here from M. Joseph Martin, the French traveller, written from the Chinese town of Su-Chow, in January last, contains the following passage:—"My expedition will resume its journey again in a few days, but it is not without difficulty that I have succeeded in making up my caravan, buying camels, and hiring fresh men. The mandarins of the place where I am, and where there is also a European Customs officer, have placed great difficulties in my way, as they suspect me of wishing to foment a revolutionary movement among the Mohamedans of their province. I have undergone many mishaps, but I am at last able to continue my journey, and I hope to succeed in reaching Russia. The itinerary which I propose following is about parallel to a line drawn on the map from the town of Su-Chow to Lake Lob-Nor, and thence to the northern frontier of Thibet and on to Kashgar. Unless I am obliged to stop on the way, I expect to reach Kashgar at the end of April or at the beginning of May next."

"IF one's name be up he may lie in bed." You can rest a while if your house and reputation are polished with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH APRIL.

THE P and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain W. G. Webber, with the overland mails of 24th April, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr F H Dame	2nd Lt C H Bennett
2nd Lt J W Milne	Lt F M Carleton
2nd Lt E B Wales	Mr J W Walker
2nd Lt W C French	Mr C Williamson
2nd Lt C J Mathew	Mr Cartwright
2nd Lt G Gay	Miss E Adams

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev M C Sanders	Miss Boardman
Mr J C Brown	Mr W L Abbott
Bishop of Lahore	Madam Quantina
Major MacBay	

FROM SUEZ.—Baron Van Platen.
FROM ADEN.—Mr A Dunk.

THE WEEK MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, who continues in good health at Crasse, is expected to return to Windsor Castle on Thursday next.

The Prince of Wales, on Monday, by command of the Queen, held a Levee at St. James's Palace.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords met on Monday only for a few minutes, and only purely formal business was taken. On Tuesday the Merchandise Marks Bill was read a second time, and the Electoral Disabilities Bill was a third time and passed. Last night Lord Salisbury stated that perfectly accurate accounts of the incident at Beira had not been received, but he had called the the attention of the Portuguese Government to the subject, and they had sent orders to the authorities at Mozambique to place no obstacle to the peaceful navigation of the Pungwe river. Her Majesty's Government had ordered three war vessels to the mouth of that river, and, on the offer of the Portuguese Government, a British consular agent would be stationed on the spot. The delegates from Newfoundland were then heard at the bar of the House, and a full report of their statement will be found on page 7.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the adjourned debate on Mr. J. Morley's amendment to Clause 1 of the Irish Land Purchase Bill was resumed and occupied the remainder of the morning sitting, the amendment being ultimately rejected by 247 against 170 votes. In the evening Earl Compton moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the management of the Post Office. Mr. Raikes having vindicated the action of his department, the motion was defeated by 163 against 93. On Monday the consideration of the Irish Land Purchase Bill was resumed in Committee, and, after some farther debate, Clause 1 was passed by 247 against 126. Amendments to Clause 2 were discussed until the hour of adjournment arrived. At Tuesday's morning sitting the discussion in Committee of Clause 2 of the Irish Land Purchase Bill was continued, and several amendments were proposed and debated at length, but all were negatived. When the House reassembled in the evening a "count out" immediately followed. On Wednesday a Bill to enable religious bodies to acquire sites for places of public worship was discussed and the second reading was carried by 218 against 110. Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual financial statement.

Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs was elected on Saturday, without opposition, as M.P. for the City of London in place of Mr. T. C. Baring, deceased.

Mr. Morrell, Conservative, was elected for the Woodstock Division of Oxfordshire on Tuesday by a majority of 688 votes over Mr. Benson, Gladstonian.

POLITICAL.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Tuesday presided at the annual meeting of the Primrose League in Covent-garden Theatre, which was densely crowded. The Premier congratulated the League on the position it had attained, its numbers now amounting to over a million of members, and he proceeded to describe the [illegible] abroad.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, and in his speech, after reviewing the position of the Gladstonian party and its future policy, he suggested the outline of a scheme for a national provision for old age.

GENERAL.

The Queen has conferred a baronetcy upon Sir J. F. Stephen, the lately retired Judge.

Captain Verney, M.P., arrived in London on Saturday morning and was immediately arrested by the police, whom he had informed of his intention. He was conveyed to Bow-street Police-court, when some evidence was given in respect to the charge against him and he was remanded on heavy bail.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning in the hold of the P. and O. steamer Khedive, lying in the Royal Albert Dock. Much damage was done to the ship and the cargo before the fire could be extinguished.

Mrs. Orr Bell, of Glasgow, who died recently, has bequeathed the residue of her estate, which, it is believed, will exceed the value of £60,000, after payment of certain legacies, to "General" Booth for the purposes of the Salvation Army.

IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell has issued a circular to the members of the Irish National League in Great Britain asserting that his opponents are seeking to convert the League into an English electioneering body, and to drive himself from public life. He, therefore has, pending a Convention to be called later, appointed a central executive of his friends to conduct the affairs of the League.

Mr. Parnell on Sunday addressed a great meeting at Irishtown, County Mayo. He invoighed strongly against the dissentient members of the Irish party, who, he said, were doing as much as they dared, at the instigation of English Radicals, to prevent the passing of the Land Bill.

COLONIAL.

A party of explorers for Mashonaland, under Sir J. Willoughby, has been stopped by the Portuguese authorities at Port Beira, and not allowed to proceed up the Pungwe River. The British flag was lowered on board the steamer and the Portuguese was hoisted. This news has caused great excitement in the Cape Colony, and the Home Government is urged to adopt effectual measures to obtain compensation and to prevent a repetition of such violence.

The Portuguese Government has another difficulty in Guinea, where the natives have attacked and defeated the Portuguese forces, and two war-vessels are to proceed at once with soldiers.

Mr. Munro, Premier of Victoria, addressing a meeting at Geelong last week, expressed satisfaction with the results of the Australasian Federation Convention, and said that, should its propositions be sanctioned by the colonies, the foundations of a nation would be firmly laid.

The Newfoundland fisheries dispute has given rise to some riotous proceedings, and the British cruisers have been required to prevent the infraction of the Bait Act.

The Victorian Ministry at Melbourne has been modified, and Mr. Stuart retires from the Cabinet.

It being ascertained that a long-prepared and numerous Boer expedition into Mashonaland was about to start, the Transvaal Government has been notified that such a movement would be regarded as an act of hostility towards the Queen. President Kruger has replied that he had sent for the suspected leaders, and he would not be unmindful of his treaty obligations.

FOREIGN.

The Ministerial crisis at Lisbon has been ended by the resumption of office by all the members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Palmer, Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, has made a report, in which he gives a favourable account of the progressive increase in the public revenue.

President Harrison, on his tour through the Southern States, spoke at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday, declaring his desire to promote commercial relations between all the Republics of that continent, and to bring the United States navy up to a standard worthy of the nation.

The grand jury at New Orleans is examining a large number of the most prominent citizens of that city on the subject of the recent lynching of Italians, but it is not expected that any persons will be put upon their trial.

The coal miners' strikes in Pensylvania continue. A number of Italians have been imported into the district, and it is feared that a violent outbreak may occur. Already there have been serious conflicts in some places, and the State militia has been called out to assist in maintaining order.

Nearly 500 Sicilian emigrants arrived on Saturday at New Orleans and no opposition was offered to their landing, but there is a general understanding that no employment will be offered them.

At Buenos Ayres a somewhat better feeling prevails, but financial affairs are still very doubtful.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. T. W. W. Pierce, C.B., Bo. S.C.; Lord Heytesbury; Sir A. W. Trevelyan, Gen. M. Smith, C. B.; Capt. H. B. Mackay, R. E.; Gen. Jollivet Dr. George Osborn; the Countess of Annesley.

THE EXTRAORDINARY BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

AFTER a hearing extending over seven days, the action brought by Miss Gladys Evelyn, alias Ellis, to recover £10,000 damages from Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, an American resident in this country and well-known in the journalistic and literary world, for breach of promise of marriage, was brought to a close in the Queen's Bench Division on Monday (April 20). It will be remembered, Miss Evelyn produced a number of letters (150) written in a hand indistinguishable from the defendant's, many of them of a vile kind. Mr. Hurlbert denied that he wrote one of them, and stated that they must have been written by one Wilfred Murray, who had acted in a secretarial capacity in his service. Murray is at present missing, and no witnesses were adduced to prove his existence. On Thursday the examination of Mr. Hurlbert was continued. He denied that he had ever met the plaintiff in a 'bus, or misconducted himself with her, or written the indecent letters attributed to him. Examined as to his movements at various times, he declared, by reference to memoranda, that he could not have been at certain places, as alleged by the plaintiff; while Mr. Candy cross-examined with the object of showing that the plaintiff's assertions were now wholly inconsistent, as, for instance, that the defendant might have been with the plaintiff on one day at Kensington, as she alleged, and also have been at Brighton on the same day as he alleged. Other witnesses were called, including Mr. Wilson Garrett, who remembered receiving a request from the defendant to try and find a small part for a young lady. On Friday Mr. Hurlbert was twice recalled. Mr. Candy cross-examined him with the object of ascertaining whether in 1883 he had in his possession "a large number of filthy and most indecent and revolting prints and pictures." Mr. Hurlbert admitted that a number of things had been entrusted to him by a friend, but thought that he never had the curiosity to look at them. Among the other witnesses was Lord Rothschild, who said that Mr. Hurlbert was his guest in Piccadilly on Jubilee Day. The Attorney-General addressed the jury for the defendant, and Mr. Candy was proceeding with his address for the plaintiff when the Court adjourned till Saturday, when Mr. Candy, having concluded his address, Mr. Justice Cave, in summing up, said this case went far beyond a mere ordinary question of breach of promise to marry. The relations which were alleged by the plaintiff to have subsisted between her and the defendant were, if she succeeded in establishing to the satisfaction of the jury that he was the man who wrote the letters, such that his character was blasted in the mind of every honest, decent, and respectable person, but, on the other hand, if this was, as the defendant suggested, a foul conspiracy between the plaintiff and Jackson, or the person called Wilfred Murray, to extort blackmail from him, that was an offence of the worst possible description for which they deserved to be prosecuted, and, if convicted, to be sent for a considerable period of time to penal servitude. The first question was as to the antecedents of the respective parties. On one hand there was a young woman whose character would not bear strict investigation. She was seduced by a man some time before she met defendant, and since her alleged intimacy with the defendant she had lived with the witness Jackson. The defendant, on the other hand, was an American, and the Court knew little of his antecedents, except from his own statement down to the time when he came to this country in the summer of 1884. Since then he had married. He had undoubtedly been received into the best society. He had written books which had received considerable praise from competent critics, and was a man of very considerable culture and great literary acquirements. If it rested on the question of the mere oath on the one the side or the other, probably most people would be inclined to say, in a matter of this gravity, with oath against oath and nothing more, that they were not satisfied to come to a conclusion adverse to the defendant, and that the plaintiff must furnish substantial proofs in corroboration of her story. The plaintiff's counsel, accepting that position, produced a number of letters which the plaintiff said were written to her by the defendant. The defence was certainly a most extraordinary one which invited careful scrutiny. The allegation that two men should write the same handwriting exactly in the same way was so strong as to be well-nigh incredible. With regard to Wilfred Murray, it was certainly curious that the defendant did not call some person who had spoken to him. The defendant had sworn that on certain days he was at certain places with his wife. It was most astonishing that defendant's wife had not been called, and that she had gone to Rome at such a critical period. The learned judge had not concluded his remarks when the Court adjourned till Monday, when during the continuation of his lordship's summing up, the Attorney-General interposed to explain that the defendant had had no opportunity of disputing certain dates of visits put forward by the plaintiff, as he did not see the diaries till after Mr. Candy's opening speech. At a later stage Mrs. Hurlbert exclaimed from beneath the bench, "My lord, I claim a hearing. This is a parcel of lies." The Judge went on with his summing up, taking no notice of this latter interruption, and Mrs. Hurlbert was persuaded to leave the court. Finally, Mr. Justice Cave left the jury to state their belief as to the writing of the letters, and as to whether the defendant promised marriage to the plaintiff. After deliberating for an hour and a half, the jury found that there was no promise of marriage. That, said the judge, was a verdict for the defendant, and gave judgment accordingly. On application being made all the documents were impounded. It is stated that the plaintiff has signified her intention of applying for a new trial on the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and also a misdirection on the part of Mr. Justice Cave in reference to the promise, in which his lordship seemed to direct the jury that the promise must be in writing. Mr. Hurlbert intends to proceed at once to America for the purpose of finding and bringing back with him Mr. Wilfred Murray, or, failing him, such evidence as will place Mr. Hurlbert's innocence of the charges brought against him beyond reasonable doubt.

MISS COBDEN'S CASE.—The appeal of Miss Cobden against the decision of Mr. Justice Day, inflicting penalties upon her at the suit of Sir Walter de Souza, for acting and voting as a country councillor, on five occasions last year, came before the Court of Appeal last week. On Thursday, after hearing arguments, the Court dismissed the appeal, but ordered the penalties, which were originally £50 each, to be reduced to 10s. in each case. It was understood that the case would be taken to the House of Lords.

ACTION AGAINST MRS. CLOETE.—An action was brought in the Queen's Bench on April 17 against Mrs. Cloete for the cost of dresses supplied to her. The defence set up was that, as the wife of an attaché of the Persian Embassy, she was exempt from this proceeding. Mr. Justice Day said this was an extension of the old law. The action was not against the attaché, who was not in peril, and the defendant must pay the amount claimed.

THE O'SHEA WILL SUIT.—In the Appeal Court, on April 22, the case of Katherine O'Shea (wife of Capt O'Shea) v. C. P. Wood and another, and A. C. Steele and others intervening, was down for hearing. It arose out of the will in which Mrs. O'Shea was left the bulk of the money of Mrs. Wood, and was an appeal against the decision of Justice Jeune as to the production of certain documents which the interveners asked for with respect to the banking accounts. As no one appeared, the case was dismissed with costs as against the appellants.

THE funeral service over the remains of the late Grand Duchess Olga took place in the Cathedral at St. Petersburg on April 17, after one night's lying-in-state. The Emperor and Empress and all the Court, together with Duke Albert of Saxe-Altenburg and Prince William of Baden, were present. The *Times* correspondent says he is able to state positively that the current rumours about the death of the Grand Duchess and the exclusion of her recently married son from Russia for five years, are absolutely false and absurd. The same may be said of the reported arrests of would-be Nihilist assassins, which are also denied by other correspondents resident at St. Petersburg.

NEWS has been received in England of the failure of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, Bombay merchants

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE OPERATIONS AT MANIPUR.

In the House of Commons on Friday, April 17, Col. Nolan asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the statement in the *Times* of Thursday, that all villages in Manipur which offered resistance were to be burned; whether the Secretary of State for India would enjoin on commanders of columns that no village should be burned for offering resistance unaccompanied by cruelty to wounded or to prisoners, or by treachery on the part of that particular village; and whether it was the custom in waging war in the frontier States of India, to depart from the usual customs of civilised war without the personal sanction of the Empress of India. Sir J. Gorst said no official account of the operations of the troops at Manipur had been received by the Secretary of State, but he had the fullest confidence that the Government of India would act with due regard to the principles of justice and mercy, which were always observed in their Indian frontier wars. (Opposition laughter.) Colonel Nolan asked the right hon. gentleman to be a little more explicit in his answer. Was he prepared to deny the statement given in the *Times*? Did he deny that the statement was founded on fact, and, if it was founded on fact, was he prepared to leave it to chance whether those villages were to be burned down or not, the people probably being engaged only in defending their houses? (Opposition cheers.) He desired an explicit answer as to whether orders would would be given that the villages should not be burned down except where it might be necessary under the rules of civilised warfare. Sir J. Gorst replied that the Secretary of State would not assume that the Government of India would act improperly. He would rather assume that they would act properly, and would take no steps until evidence was given to the contrary. Colonel Nolan asked the right hon. gentleman to say whether or not it would be improper if the column in this expedition acted in a different manner from that in which a German column would probably act against France in a European war. Sir J. Gorst: Yes, certainly.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGES IN MANIPUR.

Mr. Schwann asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had now obtained any official reply as to the truth or falsehood of the rumours which had appeared in the Press that the Indian troops had killed Manipuri women and children in the affair at Manipur, so that, in case the rumour be proved false, it might be categorically denied.

Sir. J. Gorst stated that the Secretary of State was in possession of official information from India which denied by implication the statement that had been made, but he had thought proper, under the circumstances, to address a special telegram to the Government of India on the subject. He asked the hon. member to postpone the question till the answer was received.

On the 23rd ult., in answer to Mr. Webb, Sir J. Gorst said: The following telegram has been received from the Viceroy, dated April 21, 1891:—"Foreign. Yours, yesterday. Regent asserts that several boys and women were killed at the time of the attack on the Senapati's house. He does not say that they were related to him. Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, observes this:—'The atrocities named are altogether false as I have made careful inquiries.'" (Cheers.) "Gurdon, Assistant Commissioner, reports:—'That women and children were killed, &c., is absolutely false.' The officer commanding at Silchar telegraphed 10th:—'The officers state that no cruelty of any kind was practised by us, nor was it possible.' This refers to Boileau, and apparently to all other officers who retired with him to Silchar. Regent's statements will be further investigated on the spot."

Mr. King asked whether care would be taken in any arrangements to be made with the Government of Manipur to secure that adequate compensation shall be exacted for the widows and relations of those who were massacred.

Mr. W. H. Smith: The Secretary of State for India considers that it would be premature to fix the terms to be exacted from the Manipuris at present.

POSTAGE RATES TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

Mr. Summers the same day asked the Postmaster-General what would be the additional loss to the revenue if the postage rate to India and the colonies were reduced from 2½d. to 1d.; and if he could explain to the House the basis on which his estimate was framed. Mr. Raikes: Besides the loss of revenue to the extent of £105,000 a year already incurred in reducing to 2½d. the postage on letters to India and the colonies, it is estimated that an additional immediate loss of £75,000 would result from a reduction from 2½d. to 1d. This estimate is based on the amount of correspondence passing between this country and the colonies as shown by the latest returns on official record. It is not, however, practicable to estimate the contingent loss which might result from any considerable increase of the correspondence.

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. J. McCarthy asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that a grave "block" still existed in the Bombay Civil Service, that nearly one-third of the whole service was crowded into the four years preceding 1871, and that although the "block" had been officially acknowledged, nothing had been done by the Government of India or the Secretary of State towards removing it; and why had no "blocked" Bombay civilians been employed under the Government of India. Sir J. Gorst: Promotion in the years named has been undoubtedly slow, but steps have been taken by the grant of what are called "minimum allowances" to meet cases of exceptional hardship. It is not the case that Bombay men of the years named have not been employed under the Government of India.

THE INDIAN OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in answer to Mr. Maclean, said he saw no prospect of being able to find time for the renewal of the discussion upon Sir J. Pease's motion respecting the opium traffic. Sir J. Pease intimated that he did not intend to take any steps for proceeding further with the motion, being satisfied with the declaration of the First Lord of the Treasury that the policy of steadily reducing the quantity of land under poppy cultivation in India would be persevered with in future. Replying to Mr. H. Elliot, Mr. W. H. Smith said he was aware that there were conflicting statements as to the results produced upon health by the consumption of opium in China and elsewhere, but he did not think the appointment of a Select Committee would enable the House to decide on the accuracy or otherwise of such statements.

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

Thursday, April, 23.—Mr. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the India Office had any evidence to show that the recent reduction in the area of poppy cultivation in Bengal was due to the intention of the Government of India to do away with the opium revenue little by little, and not to the commercial necessity for reducing production in order to keep up the price in face of the increasing competition of opium grown in China; and whether the policy of the Government of India with regard to that source of revenue was correctly expressed by Sir David Barbour, the Indian Finance Minister, who in introducing his budget for the year 1891-92, said:—"The opium revenue has, no doubt, fallen largely, and at this moment there are no indications of a recovery. On the other hand, the fall up to date has been discounted, and provision made to meet the consequent loss of revenue. As the fall has been so great, we may fairly hope that for the present we have seen the worst." Sir J. Gorst: The reason given for the reduction of the area of poppy cultivation in Bengal is that the reserve stock of opium had become unduly large. The statements of Sir D. Barbour, no doubt, do correctly express the policy of the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

Mr. H. Gladstone asked the Under-Secretary of State for India for the names of the gentlemen who had held the post of Chief Commissioner of Assam since January, 1886, and for the dates of their appointment. Sir J. Gorst: The names are Mr. Ward, February 27, 1885; Mr. Fitzpatrick, October 31, 1887; Mr. Westland, July 16, 1889; and Mr. Quinton, October 22, 1889.

SALE OF OPIUM IN BURMA.

In answer to Mr. Bryce, Sir J. Gorst said there had been no further correspondence between the India Office and the Government of India on the subject of the sale of opium in Burma since the telegram last published.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* of April 22, the Minister of the Interior has solicited Imperial sanction for prohibiting Jew artisans, mechanics, distillers, brewers, and in general all Jews following trades and arts, from entering Moscow or the province thereof from any other part of the empire. The next paragraph of the decree prays the Czar to authorise the Home Minister and the Governor-General of Moscow gradually to expel from Moscow and its province all the above categories of Jews already residing there, and transfer them within the pale. At the bottom of this (says the *Times* correspondent), the Czar has written in his own hand: "To be carried out." It is estimated that there are about 14,000 such Jew artisans in Moscow, without counting the many thousands of others referred to in the above order of expulsion. These will now be sent to the already overcrowded districts of Poland.

THE CHARGES AGAINST M.P.'S.

CAPTAIN VERNEY, M.P., arrived at Charing Cross Station by the Continental mail train on April 18, and was at once arrested in the quietest possible manner. Captain Verney was subsequently brought up on a warrant before Sir John Bridge, at Bow Street, on a charge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of procuring a girl under the age of twenty-one for immoral purposes. Mr. Horace Avory, instructed by the Hon. W. Cuffe and Mr. Frayling, prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. St. John Wontner defended.

Miss Baskett was one of the first to enter the court, accompanied by her mother. Both were dressed in deep mourning.

Mr. Avory, in opening the case, said that he appeared to prosecute under Section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He reminded Sir John Bridge that the woman Rouillier was before him in the autumn of last year, and was afterwards sentenced at the Central Criminal Court. She was discharged on March 23 last, and up to the present all attempts made to find her had failed. It was found that the person who was concerned with her in committing the offence was named Wilson. Mr. Avory detailed the circumstances of Miss Baskett being engaged by the woman, under the name of Florent, putting herself in communication with her through a registry office, and asking for a girl to go abroad with her, one from the country being preferred. She got into correspondence with Miss Baskett in September 1890, and arranged for her to go abroad. She met her at Victoria Station, from where she sent off a telegram addressed "Wilson, Rue Lafitte, Paris," saying that they were leaving. Rouillier and Miss Baskett went to Paris via Newhaven and Dieppe, and put up at the Hotel de l'Union Nationale, Passage Tivoli, where they took one bedroom. Rouillier went out next day, saying that she was going to see her banker, and man of business, Mr. Wilson. Without going into details as to what passed in Paris, it would be enough to say that Wilson and Rouillier did all they could to get the girl to go out with Wilson. Rouillier told her that she might get 5*l*. or 6*l*. by doing so. The girl left, and after her return to London, Roullier wrote her several letters seeking to persuade her to go back to Antwerp or Brussels, and putting before her various temptations. Letters were written by Mrs. Baskett under the advice of the police with a view of obtaining information. On the part of the prosecution it was suggested that the defendant, Captain Verney, was Wilson. In the first place, he was identified by Miss Baskett, who says, to the best of her belief, he is the man, though his appearance is altered by his having grown hair on his chin. There is also an extraordinary coincidence to be proved by a witness, named Russell, who had served under Captain Verney in two or three ships. He, at the request of Captain Verney, received for him letters under various names, which he used to post on to him at clubs and elsewhere. During last year he received letters for him under the name of Wilson, which he so forwarded. Russell had not seen him since September or October last during which time defendant has been out of the country. There is also the question of handwriting, and, without proceeding into detail, it was sufficient for him (Mr. Avory) to hand the magistrate two envelopes in the handwriting of Captain Verney. One was that of a letter from Captain Verney to Russell, and the other that of a letter from Wilson to Rouillier. Although an expert might point out differences, there was nothing to prevent an ordinary individual from coming to the conclusion that it was the same handwriting purposely disguised. Captain Verney was identified by a woman who had the best opportunity of becoming acquainted with him. He would have the benefit of the fact that he had returned from abroad and surrendered, when he could have kept away; but it must be seen whether the surrender was not due to the report in the public Press that a warrant was out against him.

Nellie Maude Baskett, who was living with her mother, said: I was nineteen on July 30 last. In consequence of an advertisement I applied to Messrs. Clayton, at the Governess Registry, 3 Ebury Street. On Friday, Sept 12, I saw Mrs. Clayton, and wrote a letter to Mrs. Florent at Kelly's Library, Vigo Street. This is the letter (letter produced). I had a reply, and went to Ebury Street, where I met the woman Florent. My mother was also present at the interview. I know the woman now by the name of Eugenie Rouillier. Mrs. Florent said that she wanted me to go out with her to Paris, to cheer up her spirits, for a month. She agreed to give me 2*l*. 10*s*. for a month, as I should have to pay extra commission to Mrs. Clayton. On the Wednesday morning I received the letter produced. I went on Wednesday, the 17th, to 22 Palace Street, Buckingham Gate, and there met Rouillier. From there I went to Victoria Station. At Victoria Station Rouillier sent a telegram. To the best of my belief the telegram produced is in her handwriting.

The telegram was addressed to "Wilson, Rue Lafitte," Paris, and ran, "We leave at three o'clock."

Witness continuing: We started that same Wednesday for Paris, *viâ* Newhaven and Dieppe. On the way to Paris she said—

Mr. Wontner, interposing, remarked that at this stage what Rouillier said was not evidence.

Witness: We arrived at Paris on Thursday, and went to the Hotel de l'Union Nationale, Passage Tivoli. Rouiller engaged one room, a bedroom, with one bed in it. On Friday, the 19th, she went out in the middle of the day to see her friend, the banker. When she returned she said he was coming that evening to take us out to the theatre and to dinner, and that he often used to take her (Rouillier) out. She said she had told him that I was her cousin, and that I was not to contradict this. At six in the evening a man came, and was introduced to me as Mr. Wilson, and I was introduced to him as Miss Brown.

Mr. Avory: Who is Mr. Wilson? Have you seen him since?

Witness: I saw him once at three o'clock in Bridge Street, Westminster, after I came home, and I believe him to be the defendant. He asked us to go out to dinner, and we all went out. While we were out we went to a park or garden. While in the garden Rouillier left us for five minutes, and he asked if I would not go out with him alone. He said he could not go out with a nice English girl every day. After that we went to the theatre, and came home together in a cab. He put his arm round my waist in the cab. Before he left he said he should come again. That same night Rouillier said he had been very good to her, and helped her and gave her money when she went out with him. We got home about eleven. Next morning Rouillier went out by herself. The defendant came about half an hour after she returned. He came up to our room and asked her whether she would let me go with him to the Eiffel Tower. At first I said I would go if Mrs. Florent would go, but she said that she was too tired, and had letters to write, and that I should go. We stopped on the way and he bought me a pair of gloves. He said I had pretty little hands and well-made thumbs. We went on to the Eiffel Tower. He said I held myself very well and had a neat little figure. He asked me if I was fond of dress, and wanted to know if I would not go out with him. I said no, I would rather go out with Mrs. Florent, as I did not like going out with gentlemen. We went round the Eiffel Tower and returned to the hotel in a cab together. Rouillier was outside the hotel door. We were out together from a little after eleven till two o'clock. He came again about six that evening, and wanted to know whether I would go to the theatre with him. I said I was too tired, and Rouillier and the defendant left together. I went to bed before she returned. I was asleep before she came home. I was awoke by hearing her crying. I asked her what was the matter, and she said Mr. Wilson thought I was offended with him, as he had done everything that he could for me and I had not responded. She said, "If you will not help me in my business I must get some one who will." She would do all she could for me to go out with him, but if I would not do so I must go home next day. She would give me till the next morning to think over it. The next morning (Sunday) she asked me if I would go out with him, and as I said "No" she said I must go home that evening. She went out by herself, and when she came back she said she expected Wilson to come and see her. He came in the afternoon to our room, and asked if I would mind Mrs. Florent going downstairs with him as he wanted to speak to her on business. She came back and asked me if I would like to have 5*l*. or 6*l*., and I said "No." She said he had several girls, and was very good to them. She said there was a young girl as improver that he had taken a great fancy to. I did not know what to say, and only answered "Yes" and "No." I left Paris the same evening. She gave me 2*l*. for my salary, and paid for my railway ticket. She said she should see me in London. She wrote the letter produced for me to give to my mother. [The letter stated that Florent was sending her back, but not because she was displeased with her.] I returned home to my mother's house, and saw our family doctor, and made a statement to him about the affair. That same week I told my mother what had happened. On my arrival I wrote a letter to Rouillier. [Copy produced, the original having been mislaid during the hearing of the Rouillier case.] I wrote this letter before I had said anything to my mother, as she was not well. On Wednesday I received two letters [produced] in one envelope. [One of these stated that it had occurred to the writer that perhaps she (witness) regretted having left her. It said that those in business had to study to please those who employed them. It suggested she should put herself in the writer's hands and do all she wanted. The letter suggested that she should get rid of prejudices, and invited witness to come to her at Antwerp.] Before replying to this she had been put in communication with the police, and replied under their directions. On Tuesday, the 30th, she received two more letters (produced), one in ink and the other in pencil in one envelope. [One of them said that if Miss Baskett decided on coming she must start at once. The writer was very impatient for her answer. The other said that Miss Baskett knew what her business was, and that she would do her best to get her on in it.] Witness replied by direction of the police that her mother did not wish her to come unless the nature of the business which she did not understand was more fully explained. [Another letter from Florent said that she saw most of her employer there, and that if witness really wanted to get a place in one of the firms she had better come. They never engaged anyone unless they knew they would trust them. She would not overwork her and would take care of her herself.]

Witness: Up to their arrival at Dieppe Rouillier had not said a word about business at all, and there were no signs of her being engaged in business at Paris.

By Mr. Wontner: Did you see defendant downstairs among a number of men this morning?—Yes.

Did you say there was no one you recognised?—Yes.

By Mr. Avory: I said that to the inspector in the room.

What do you say about defendant now?—To the best of my belief it is him.

Do you see any alteration in his appearance?—He has grown a beard.

Before giving information at this court, were you shown some pictures of different people?—Yes.

Did you identify one as Wilson?—Yes.

Photographs were shown to witness and identified, witness saying that when she picked it out there was no writing on it.

Mr. John Bridge: Was the way of dressing the hair when you saw the photograph the same as Mr. Wilson's?—Yes.

Have you any doubt that the picture shown you was that of Wilson?—No.

On further re-examination witness said that she was now suffering from an affection of the eyes, but was not suffering from it when she saw the prisoner. She had passed him in Bridge Street shortly after her return, and half turned round to see him.

Mr. Wontner applied for bail, pointing out that the defendant had returned to England to meet the charge.

Sir John Bridge agreed to take two sureties in 1,000*l*., and Mr. Verney, barrister, defendant's brother, and Mr. Robert Smith, banker, were rendered and accepted.

The case was then remanded.

The Central News says a letter was received in Belfast a few days ago from Mr. De Cobain, in the course of which the hon. gentleman said:—"I have not the slightest doubt in the world that the charges against me are the result of a political conspiracy to force me to resign my seat in Parliament. I am perfectly willing, if my friends so advice, to come back and face my accusers." The friends of Mr. De Cobain in Belfast have decided, now that the exact charges have been ascertained, to take legal advice as to the advisability of the hon. gentleman returning to the country forthwith.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S.

THE Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty, held the third Levee of the season at St. James's Palace on April 20, when there were present the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and Prince Adolphus and Prince Francis of Teck. Lord Salisbury attended in the diplomatic circle, and in the general circle were the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cranbrook, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Stanhope, Lord Knutsford, Sir M. H. Beach, Mr. Ritchie, the Marquis of Lothian, Count Gleichen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Lord Mayor, and the officials of the Court. Among the presentations to His Royal Highness were several from India by Sir Gerald Seymour FitzGerald, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India. In the diplomatic circle, Mr. Lincoln presented Mr. James G. Blaine, Secretary of the United States' special mission to Spain; the Russian Ambassador, Col. Yermoloff, Military Attaché; the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Christoph Wydenbruck, Councillor of Embassy, Count Michael Esterhazy, member of the Hungarian House of Lords, and the Persian Minister, Mirza Lutif Ali Khan, Secretary of Legation. An interesting feature in the Levee was the marching past the Prince of Wales of eighteen officers of the 17th Lancers—"The Death or Glory Boys"—on their return from service in India. They were headed by their full Colonel, Gen. Benson, C. B., who commanded them in the Crimea and in the Indian Mutiny, followed by his son, Col. S. M. Benson, who is now in command; and included all belonging to the regiment, with the exception of the orderly officer at Shorncliffe and those with the squadron left in Egypt. The presentation to the Prince of Wales included the following:—

Ava, Lieut, Earl of, 17th Lancers; Buller, Lieut-Gen Sir Redvers, VC; Baker, Maj-Gen Sir D, KCB; Burrell, Sir C Raymond, Bart; Byng, Maj the Hon L, Horse Guards; Blackwood, Lord Terence, attaché; Benson, Maj F W, 17th Lancers; Follett, Col R W W, Coldstream Gds; Gordon, Lieut-Gen Thomas Edward, CB, CSI, BSC; Motiram, Showkiram Advani, MA; Ahmed, Shaikh Zeaul Huck Fasihud Deen (eldest son of Nawab Rafath Yar Jung Bahadur), of Hyderabad, Deccan; Majid, Abdul, BA; Narayan, Raja; Khan Sardar Abdul Rahman; Bahadoor, Zaffar; Langton, Maj the Hon H P Gore, 3rd Bn Somersetshire L I, and Pemberton, Surg-Maj Robert, Madras, MS.

MAHOMEDANISM IN ENGLAND.

A CEREMONY, probably unique in England, was performed in Liverpool on April 18, when the marriage of a Mahomedan gentleman to an English lady took place, according to the religious rites of the Moslem faith. The bridegroom was Mahommand Almad, a barrister practising in London; the bride, Charlotte, daughter of Mr. J. Fitch, J.P., also of London. The civil marriage had been performed at St. Giles's, Camberwell, in the morning, but the Mahomedan law required that the religious ceremony should be celebrated in a mosque. The only mosque in England is the one recently established in Brougham-terrace, Liverpool; hence the visit to Liverpool to have the rites of the faith duly observed. The bridegroom was met on his arrival at Lime-street station by the president of the Moslem Institute, who accompanied him to the mosque. The arrangements for the marriage ceremony were marked by the severest simplicity, according to Oriental system, a carpet being simply placed for the contracting parties to stand upon. There were two bridesmaids. The bride's responses were in English, the bridegroom's in English and Arabic. The Moulvielir Rafuiddin Ahmed (vice-president of the Moslem congregation) officiated. On the contracting parties taking their places, with their faces turned towards heaven, the lady repeated after the Moulvie the words of the marriage contract: "I stand here in the presence of God and all who are assembled to unite my heart to your heart, and my destiny to your destiny, and to be called by your name. Your sorrow shall be my sorrow, your happiness shall be my happiness." The bridegroom made similar promises, after which the Moulvie delivered an address to the newly-wedded pair, quoting as exemplars Adam and Eve and Mahomet and Khadija, Fatima and Ali as models of conjugal fidelity. After this the bridegroom placed the ring on the bride's finger. The ceremony (which lasted but a few minutes) ended with the inscribing of the names of the contracting parties and their witnesses in the register of the Mosque. The bridegroom is son of Nawab Vicarule Mulk, a high official connected with the Court of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. Among those present were the Ottoman Consul-General for Liverpool; Messrs. Obeid-Ullah (Director of Public Instruction), Syria; M. M. Barakat Allah, of Bombay; M. Ahmed, Calcutta; Syed Abdul Haleem, Burdwan, and several others.

AT a meeting of the Society of Arts on April 21 Sir Thomas Wade, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., read a paper "On China," which amounted to an elaborate review of Chinese history from an early to a late date. Sir A. Lyall presided.

As the result of the representations recently made to him by a deputation of warrant officers in the Navy Admiral Mayne has drawn up a memorandum which it is intended to present to Lord George Hamilton, setting forth their views on questions of promotion, pay, rank, retirement, &c.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer." for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3*s*. 6*d* per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

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Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

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It relieves far more than pills;
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"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
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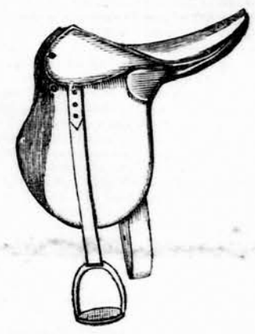
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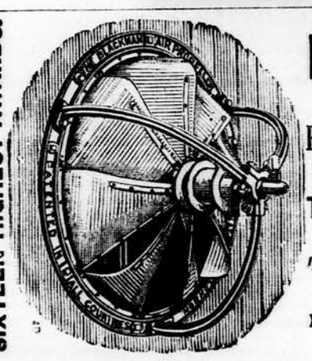
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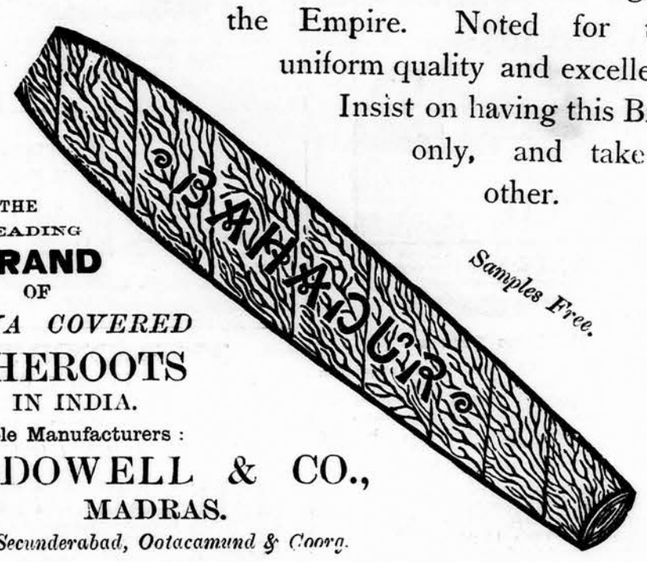

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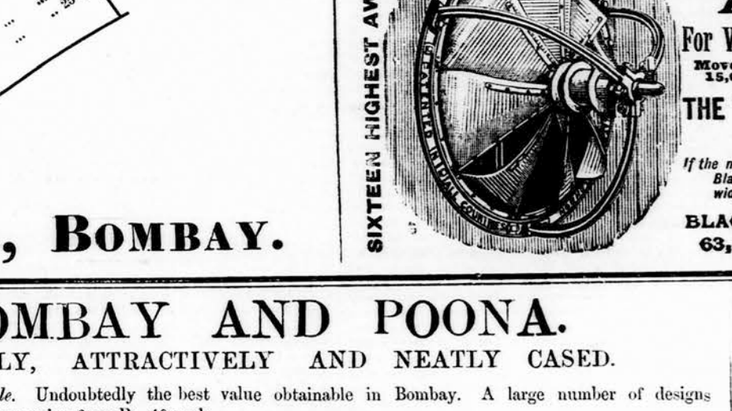
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